LINCOLN SHRINES
IN WASHINGTON

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Lincoln Shrines

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HOUSE OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD, WASHINGTON D. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, ALBERT BERGHAUS.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gun rises over a rampart and is fired, and the recoil carries it below, causes it to disappear from an outside view.

Mr. HELM. In case a shell was dropped over behind this embankment or protection or rampart, and should explode in proximity to these guns, what probable effect would the débris thrown up have upon the machinery for raising and lowering these guns?

Mr. SHERLEY. I should say if it was a big enough shell and exploded close enough, it would put the gun out of commission.

Mr. JAMES. It would cause it to disappear.

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes; it would cause it to disappear as a usable gun.

Mr. HELM. Is there any world power Government that uses this method of coast defense?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes; and in further answer to the gentleman I will say to him that I do not believe any successful attack can be made upon the efficiency of our seacoast defense. I believe it is as efficient, and probably more efficient, than that of any other nation.

Mr. HELM. I expect that there is no doubt the gentleman is entitled to that conclusion, and I would not put my judgment up against his. I was trying to get some information. Does any other country operate its seacoast defenses behind ramparts or protection such as our coast defense is operated behind?

Mr. SHERLEY. Without being able to state with accuracy, I have no doubt whatever that they do.

Mr. HELM. The gentleman has never made any investigation of that?

Mr. SHERLEY. I have not. I have never undertaken to assume that my judgment touching the technical side of the coast defenses was comparable to that of the officers of the Army. I believe in the efficiency, as well as the patriotism, of the Army officers who have planned our defenses. If I were to complain of their action, it would be not that they underdefend, but that they sometimes in their zeal overdefend and fortify, and I believe that our work is modern, up to date, and I know from having personally witnessed it, that the accuracy of fire of our men is surpassingly good.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman such time as he may desire.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want only three minutes.

Mr. GOOD. I yield the gentleman three minutes.

Mr. SHERLEY. We are to have a caucus, and I desire to have the committee rise at 5 o'clock. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT. I see the bill carries for fortifications in the Philippine Islands $700,000. I will ask the gentleman where that is to be expended. Of course I can ask that question when the item is read.

Mr. SHERLEY. I can give them to the gentleman in detail. Most of that particular money is to be used on the island of El Fraile, in Manila Bay. It is a small island, about the size of a battleship, the top of which is being cut off, and it is being protected by heavy masonry and armor, and is to have an armament consisting of 14-inch rifles and 6-inch rifles. The work on that has now proceeded to a point where the masonry work is rising considerably above low water, so as to enable work to be carried on even during the typhoon season, and therefore there will shortly be completed the emplacements for the guns that are to be put there; hence the $700,000 was asked.

Mr. GARRETT. That is not a new project?

Mr. SHERLEY. There is no new project being undertaken at this time.

Mr. GARRETT. Does the gentleman know whether that is included in the territory that the bill which has been reported by the Insular Affairs Committee retains?

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not know, but I can say to the gentleman that the defenses of Manila consist of fortifications at Fort Mills, Fort Frank, Fort Drum, and Fort Hughes, these fortifications being on Corregidor, Caballo, El Fraile, and Carabao Islands. The project contemplates the making of Corregidor the Gibraltar of the East, and when the fortifications are completed they ought to be able to withstand indefinitely an attack from any foreign power. The idea has been to make them sufficiently formidable to permit Corregidor to be the place of the last stand by the American troops in the event of a serious and disastrous war in that territory. In Subig Bay the fortifications are of a minor nature and have been entirely completed for some time past.

Mr. GARRETT. Of course the fortification of the city of Manila is the principal necessity, because that is the heart of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. SHERLEY. This not only looks to protection of Manila city, but in the event of the capture of the city of Manila and the destruction of our fleet in those waters the defenses are made sufficiently strong to enable the American troops there to hold out indefinitely against an enemy.

Before concluding this statement of the bill and its scope I simply desire to call attention to the provisions touching powder, its purchase, and manufacture. They are as follows:

The appropriations herein made for ammunition, when expended for manufacture of powder at the powder factory at the Picatinny Arsenal at Dover, N. J., shall be so expended only on the basis of and toward the operation of said powder factory to not less than one-half of the full capacity thereof during each calendar year.

No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be expended for powder, other than small-arms powder, at a price in excess of 53 cents a pound.

As I have in connection with the Army bill already discussed this question, it is unnecessary that I should now further deal with it. Under the five-minute debate I will be glad to give any additional information touching this or other items.

It is proper that I should call the committee's attention to a new provision in the bill requiring the preparation of plans, and so forth, by the department before the submission of estimates. The reason for this is obvious.

I believe the bill presented properly provides for the continuation and maintenance of our seacoast defense and those other matters within its purview relative to national defense. I hope it will receive the critical examination of this Committee of the Whole and that it may receive its approval.

Memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. GRIEST,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, January 29, 1913,

On Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 158) approving the plan, design, and location for a Lincoln memorial.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, the consideration of any matter in connection with the name of Abraham Lincoln is apt to invoke floods of sentiment and oratory. It is not my purpose to indulge in either, but rather to present a few facts to illustrate the wide public interest which for many years has favored the creation of a great national memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and to urge upon Congress the necessity for action without further delay.

Nearly five decades have gone by since that fateful April day when Lincoln became a martyr. In all that time the Nation has accomplished little that is both suitable and sufficient as a memorial to one of the greatest and grandest characters in all history. The responsibility for this inaction rests upon Congress; and yet exhaustive research through the RECORDS and Journals proves that Congress has on a number of occasions shown the very best intentions.

For the information of the House and the country, I present a brief statement of the nature of the various Lincoln memorial measures introduced and considered in the House of Representatives since the Thirty-ninth Congress convened December 5, 1865, almost a half century ago.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

On December 5, 1865, when the Thirty-ninth Congress convened, seven months after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, one of the first measures presented and considered was the following resolution from Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois:

Resolved, That a committee of one Member from each State represented in this House be appointed on the part of the House to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of their late President, Abraham Lincoln; and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that melancholy event be referred to the said committee.

The resolution was read, considered, and immediately agreed to.

The Senate concurred in the resolution, and it was reported back to the House December 6, 1865. On the same date Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to be appointed under the resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of one from each

State to take into consideration what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express concerning the event of the decease of the late President Abraham Lincoln are directed to take into consideration the expediency of providing for the completion of the Washington Monument, with a view to the dedication of the said monument to the commemoration of the virtues and patriotism of those great and good men, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

The Ingersoll resolution was, on December 13, 1865, referred to the joint committee on a token of respect to the memory of the late Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, on December 12, 1865, submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Territories be instructed to inquire into the propriety of affixing the name "Lincoln" to some one of the new Territories of the West.

It does not appear that further action on this motion was ever taken.

Mr. Ingersoll, by unanimous consent, on January 22, 1866, submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to, namely:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Library be instructed to inquire and report to this House with regard to the propriety and cost of procuring a marble statue of the late President Lincoln, to be placed in the Capitol.

Mr. John H. Rice, of Maine—the rules having been suspended for that purpose on July 26, 1866—from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution (H. Res. 197) authorizing a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolution was passed by the House and was approved by the President July 28, 1866.

This statue is now in the Capitol.

Mr. Ingersoll, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill, H. R. 601, on May 18, 1866, to grade East Capitol Street and establish Lincoln Square. This measure was approved and became a law July 26, 1866.

Lincoln Square, now generally known as Lincoln Park, was accordingly located on East Capitol Street between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets east. To the credit of the colored people there has been erected in the park a bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. William Lawrence, on June 4, 1866, presented H. R. 647, to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. 1867-1869

During the early days of the Fortieth Congress a bill, S. 112, was presented, proposing the incorporation of a "Lincoln Monument Association." This measure became a law March 30, 1867, and was intended to create a great national memorial. The act authorized the Secretary of War to deliver bronze cannon to the association as soon as $100,000 were subscribed. The association has never erected the memorial, and it is to-day a defunct corporation.

The two acts as passed by the Congress affecting the "Lincoln Monument Association" are as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Alexander H. Randall, James Harlan, Alexander Ramsey, Nathaniel P. Banks, Sidney Perham, John Conness, John T. Wilson, Godlove S. Orth, Delos R. Ashley, Halbert E. Paine, Charles O'Neill, Burt Van Horn, John F. Driggs, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Jacob Benton, John Hill, SHELBY M. CULLOM, Thomas A. Jencks, Orin S. Ferry, N. B. Smithers, Francis Thomas, Samuel McKee, Gorace Maynard, John F. Benjamin, Rufus Mallory, Sidney Clarke, Daniel Polsley, Walter A. Burleigh, John Taffe, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate in the District of Columbia by the name of the Lincoln Monument Association, for the purpose of erecting a monument in the city of Washington commemorative of the great charter of emancipation and universal liberty in America.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the corporation and shall have power to fill vacancies in their number and to add to their number, not exceeding one from each State in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to own and control such property as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the association.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to collect money and to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary or expedient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to appoint a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and also a board of managers, consisting of not less than 7 nor more than 13, who shall have a general control of the affairs of the association, and who may be selected from persons not included in the list of corporators. The treasurer shall execute a bond in such penalty as may be required, conditioned for the safe-keeping of the funds of the corporation which may come into his hands and for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted that the property of said corporation held or occupied by them for the uses and purposes of their incorporation shall be exempt from all taxes to be levied under the authority of the United States or of any municipal corporation within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted that Congress may at any time hereafter repeal, alter, or amend this act.

Approved March 29, 1867.

The second act reads:

Be it resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to place at the disposal of the "Lincoln Monument Association," incorporated by an act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association," approved March 30, 1867, such damaged and captured bronze and brass guns and ordnance out of which to cast the statues of the principal figures surmounting and to be incorporated in said structure: *Provided*, That no metal as aforesaid shall be thus appropriated until the voluntary contributions for said purpose actually in the hands of the treasurer shall amount to $100,000, and no more metal shall be thus appropriated than shall be actually used for the purpose of casting the figures as herein mentioned.

Approved June 25, 1868.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. 1869-1871

H. R. 86. A bill to organize the Territory of Lincoln. [By Mr. Lawrence.]

April 13, 1868, the Speaker laid before the House the following invitation:

WASHINGTON, *D. C., April 9, 1868.*

The committee having in charge the order of ceremonies request the honor of the presence of Mr. Speaker Colfax, Members, and officers of the House on the occasion of unveiling and dedicating the statue of the late President Abraham Lincoln, now being erected by the citizens of Washington in front of the city hall, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

RICHARD WALLACH, *Chairman.*
CROSBY S. NOYES, *Secretary.*

The House adopted the following:

Ordered, That the Speaker be instructed, in view of the standing order of the House requiring its presence in the Senate Chamber at the time indicated for the said ceremony, to decline same.

The order of March 20, 1868, required the House to attend at the bar of the Senate on days when the Senate shall sit for the trial of the President on impeachment articles.

H. R. 1641 and 1831. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Ill., damaged and captured ordnance. [By Mr. Judd and Mr. Garfield.]

February 27, 1869, Mr. CULLOM reported H. R. 2009, a bill similar to H. R. 1641 and 1831, introduced by Mr. Judd and Mr. Garfield, respectively, which bill was read first, second, and third times, and passed.

H. R. 412. A bill to secure the completion of the Washington and Lincoln Monuments. [By Mr. Boles, April 9, 1869.]

H. Res. 236. Resolution relative to the disposition of the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln. [By Mr. Peters, April 11, 1870.] The measure was passed, and the stone was placed in the Lincoln Memorial at Springfield, Ill.

H. R. 1001. A bill to organize the Territory of Lincoln and to consolidate the Indian tribes under a Territorial government. [By Mr. CULLOM, January 28, 1870.]

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. 1875-1877

H. Res. 61. Resolution to declare the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, to be a national holiday; and that on the 14th day of April, the day on which Abraham Lincoln was killed, the national flag shall float at half mast. [By Mr. Fort, February 6, 1876.]

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. 1877-1879

H. R. 1182. A bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln. [By Mr. Welch, November 6, 1877.]

February 1, 1878, the Congress adopted, and the President approved, a resolution accepting a painting of Lincoln and his Cabinet, tendered by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. This painting hangs in the House wing of the Capitol.

H. R. 3069. A bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln. [By Mr. Welch, February 5, 1878.]

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. 1885-1887

H. R. 3759. A bill to create the Territory of Lincoln. [By Mr. Toole.]

Senate bill 2012, to erect a monument of Lincoln, was delivered in the House April 1, 1886.

H. Res. 200. Resolution to erect a monument to mark the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. Robertson.]

FIFTIETH CONGRESS. 1887-1889

Mr. McCook, Secretary of the Senate, on April 20, 1888, delivered a bill to organize the Territory of Lincoln.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS. 1891-1893

Mr. Holman, on January 31, 1893, presented a "Petition of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia asking an appropriation of $55,000 for the purchase and repair of the house in which President Abraham Lincoln died, and of memorials for said house."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS. 1893-1895

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, introduced, January 27, 1894, a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report an item on the sundry civil bill for the purchase of the Lincoln Memorial House in the city of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Graham presented, March 2, 1895, a resolution of the State of New York urging upon Congress legal enactment declaring February 12, Lincoln's birthday, to be a national holiday.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. 1895-1897

H. R. 251. A bill to declare February 12 a legal holiday. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. R. 1991. A bill to purchase a painting of Lincoln. [By Mr. Cummings.]

H. R. 4346. A bill to make the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. SMITH of Michigan.]

H. R. ——. A bill to provide for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. Evans.]

H. R. 8589. A bill to purchase the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and the erection thereon of a national soldiers' home as a monument to his memory, to be known as the Lincoln National Soldiers' Home. [By Mr. Lewis.]

January 25, 1897, the House received a bill from the Senate (S. 2509) to erect a statue of the late President Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.

The Army appropriation bill in 1897 authorized the erection of a tablet at Gettysburg with the dedication address of Lincoln.

The Army bill also included an appropriation of $30,000 for the purchase of the house on Tenth Street in Washington in which Lincoln died, and a year later an appropriation of $3,833.50 was authorized for repairing the house.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. 1897-1899.

H. R. 422. A bill to make a legal holiday of the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. [By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH.]

H. R. 1125. A bill to provide for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. Evans.]

H. R. 3791. A bill for the erection of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington, D. C. [By Mr. Lorimer.]

March 18, 1898, the House received Senate bill 1160, providing for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln. Was reported in House Report No. 2087, but not passed.

H. R. 4235. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. Howe.]

H. R. 5518. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. R. 8067. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. Sulzer.]

H. R. 9945. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. Hurley.]

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. 1899-1901

H. R. 106. A bill to make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH.]

H. R. 958. A bill to make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. R. 1071. A bill to make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. Sulzer.]

H. R. 10540. A bill to make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. Moody of Massachusetts.]

H. R. 8367. A bill to erect a monument of Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. Lorimer.]

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. 1901-1903

H. R. 122. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. R. 214. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. Sulzer.]

H. R. 4332. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH.]

April 21, 1902, the House received from the Senate a bill (S. 5269) to create a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. This measure as passed and approved June 28, 1902, reads as follows:

(Public—No. 189.)

An act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Senator George G. Vest, and Representative James D. Richardson he, and they are hereby, created a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the said commission shall report the result of their action to Congress as soon as practicable after a decision has been reached.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. 1903-1905

H. R. 110. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a holiday. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. R. 1977. A bill to purchase a portrait of Lincoln. [By Mr. Allen of Maine.]

H. R. 11283. A bill to erect a statue of Lincoln in Washington. [By Mr. MCCREARY.]

H. R. 5792. A bill to create a holiday in honor of Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH.]

H. R. 10139. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. [Mr. Mr. Shafroth.]

H. R. 14946. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. [By Mr. Gibson.]

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution for an official celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS. 1905-1907

H. R. 75. A bill to purchase a portrait of Lincoln. [By Mr. Allen of Maine.]

H. R. 248. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. [By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH.]

H. R. 323. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to furnish the public schools of the District of Columbia with busts of Lincoln. [By Mr. Goulden.]

SIXTIETH CONGRESS. 1907-1909

H. R. 4032. A bill to purchase a portrait of Lincoln. [By Mr. Allen.]

H. R. 16872. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a public holiday. [By Mr. Sulzer.]

May 12, 1908, the House received from the Senate a bill (S. 7110) proposing to aid in building a memorial to Abraham Lincoln at his birthplace in Kentucky.

H. R. 21848. A bill proposing to aid in building a memorial to Abraham Lincoln at his birthplace in Kentucky. [By Mr. Conner.]

H. R. 21985. A bill to erect a monument of Abraham Lincoln and enlarge the Capitol grounds. [By Mr. MCCALL.]

H. J. Res. 11. House joint resolution to purchase a colossal bust of Lincoln. [By Mr. Goulden.]

H. R. 22339. A bill to construct a memorial highway from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., in honor of Lincoln. [By Mr. LAFEAN.]

H. R. 23741. A bill to construct a memorial highway from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., in honor of Lincoln. [By Mr. Pearre.]

H. R. 26603. A bill to construct a memorial highway from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., in honor of Lincoln. [By Mr. LAFEAN.]

H. R. 24137. A bill to purchase the house in which President Lincoln died. [By Mr. RODENBERG.]

H. R. 25812. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a holiday in the District of Columbia on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. [By Mr. WILSON.]

H. R. 27141. A bill to purchase a portrait of Lincoln. [By Mr. Livingston.]

H. R. 28100. A bill to erect a replica in bronze in the city of Washington, D. C., of log cabin in which Lincoln was born. [By Mr. FOWLER.]

H. R. 25550. A bill to purchase the Oldroyd collection of relics of Lincoln. [By Mr. RODENBERG.]

H. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution to celebrate one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, making the 12th day of February, 1909, a legal holiday; approved by the President February 11, 1909. [By Mr. MCCALL.]

H. J. Res. 216. Joint resolution to issue a special Lincoln postage stamp. [By Mr. Dawson.] Approved by the President January 22, 1909.

H. R. Res. 254. Joint resolution to create a commission on design and site for a memorial to Lincoln. [By Mr. MCCALL.]

H. Res. 580. Resolution to print the inaugural address of Lincoln.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS. 1909-1911

H. R. 37. A bill to erect a replica in bronze of the log cabin in which Mr. Lincoln was born. [By Mr. FOWLER.]

H. R. 99. A bill to purchase the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics. [By Mr. RODENBERG.]

H. R. 1057. A bill to provide for making the necessary surveys for a national road to be called the Lincoln Way, from the White House to the battle field of Gettysburg. [By Mr. LAFEAN.] Also, H. R. 12259—a similar bill.

H. Res. 1. Resolution to print the inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. Brownlow.]

H. Res. 46. Resolution providing that the next State to be admitted shall be called Lincoln. [By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey.]

H. R. 7556. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. GRIEST.]

H. R. 16899. A bill providing for the construction of a boulevard from Washington to Gettysburg. [By Mr. Pearre.]

H. R. 17853. A bill to make Lincoln's birthday a holiday. [By Mr. Sulzer.]

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to devise a plan for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. [By Mr. GRIEST.] Also, H. J. Res. 185—to create a commission.

H. R. 31238. A bill to construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D. C., to the battle field of Gettysburg, Pa. [By Mr. LAFEAN.]

H. R. 28985. A bill for the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics, and for other purposes. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS. 1911 - 1913

H. R. 20. A bill to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. GRIEST.]

H. R. 29. A bill for the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics. [By Mr. BARTHOLDT.]

H. R. 1338. A bill for the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics. [By Mr. Anderson of Ohio.]

H. R. 1672. A bill to construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D. C., to the battle field of Gettysburg. [By Mr. LAFEAN.]

H. Res. 69. Resolution making the 12th day of February in each year a legal holiday. [By Mr. AUSTIN.]

H. R. 11580. A bill to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. [By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado.]

H. R. 13045. A bill empowering a commission to secure plans and designs for a memorial highway in memory of Abraham Lincoln from Washington to Gettysburg. [By Mr. BORLAND.]

H. R. 19221. A bill to establish an agricultural memorial building. [By Mr. RUBEY.]

H. R. 26082. A bill to establish a Lincoln memorial highway from Boston to San Francisco. [By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado.]

To the credit of the Sixty-first Congress must be accorded the honor of definite legislation in the adoption of Senate bill 9449 (Public, No. 346), as approved February 9, 1911, providing for a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. This action of Congress being of such great importance, the act is quoted in full:

An act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Be it enacted, etc., That William H. Taft, SHELBY M. CULLOM, JOSEPH G. CANNON, GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, Hernando D. Money, and CHAMP CLARK are hereby created a commission, to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, D. C., to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the act approved May 17, 1910.

SEC. 3. That the construction of the monumeut or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completiou, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding $2,000,000.

SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commission herein created and the cost of procuring plans or designs for a memorial or monument, as herein provided, there is hereby appropriated the sum of $50,000, to be immediately available.

SEC. 6. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended each year to carry on the work herein authorized.

SEC. 7. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 9, 1911.

LINCOLN MEMORIALS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

From an examination of the above compilation of bills and a scrutiny of the RECORDS, it appears that while Congress has not yet authorized a memorial to Abraham Lincoln commensurate with his greatness, it has authorized and carried into effect the following:

A joint congressional memorial service.

The purchase of a statue of Lincoln for the Capitol.

The purchase of a portrait of Lincoln for the Executive Mansion.

The establishment of Lincoln Square, or Park, in the city of Washington.

The incorporation of the Lincoln Monument Association, of the District of Columbia, to which condemned bronze cannon was donated.

The donation of damaged and captured ordnance to the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Ill., and also the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln.

The creation of a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial of Abraham Lincoln. (But no report was ever made by the commission.)

The erection of a tablet with the dedication address of Lincoln, at Gettysburg, Pa. (Authorized in a War Department appropriation bill, 1897, Jan. 25, 54th Cong., 2d sess.)

An appropriation was included in the War Department appropriation bill for the purchase of the house in which Lincoln died. The following year an appropriation of $3,833.50 was made for repairing the house in which Lincoln died. (Vols. 29 and 30, Stat. L.)

The act declaring the 12th of February, 1909, to be a legal holiday.

The issuance of a special Lincoln postage stamp for the hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

Creation of a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial. It is this commission which has submitted the recommendation for the memorial building now under consideration.

That the various Lincoln memorial measures authorized by Congress, as above cited, should now be followed by the creation of a great national memorial is generally admitted That the Federal Government should provide such a memorial needs no argument. It is manifest. It proves itself. Its consummation would be heralded with acclaim by all parties and by all peoples. Longer delay will not be creditable to the American Congress.

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Washington Rich in Reminders of Lincoln

4/15/1928

BY JOHN CLAGETT PROCTOR.

EARLY in 1920, when the Lot Flannery statue of Abraham Lincoln was removed from in front of the Courthouse, the writer took up the matter in the columns of The Star and fought for its replacement, which was finally accomplished through a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Edward J. King of Illinois. While the bill was pending letters were addressed to the mayors and interested persons of the several cities and towns that sought to secure the statue, which from every equitable angle belonged to the people of the District of Columbia.

All except one man agreed to notify their Representatives in Congress to cease efforts in their behalf. The one exception was a gentleman who said he thought we had enough reminders of Lincoln in Washington and could at least spare the Flannery statue of the martyr President for his little city.

What struck me most forcibly was the statement that we had enough statues and reminders of Lincoln here. Imagine, if you will, any town, city or State having enough reminders of Lincoln—impossible. Of all the homes he visited while here; of all the places associated with his life while residing in the city and of all the things we have to remind us of him while he was here among us in the flesh, there is not one thing connected with him which we feel we could spare or give away.

But who knows all the historic spots around Washington connected with the life of Lincoln and who knows of all the souvenirs and relics of him to be found here? Perhaps on this, the anniversary of his death, it would be appropriate to speak of some of the more important ones at least. Especially might this be well, since, at this particular season of the year, there are always so many visitors in town.

* * * *

THERE is no intent at this time to refer at length to the assassination which took place on Good Friday night, April 14, 1865, followed by his death the next morning at twenty-two minutes past seven. Of course, always of much interest is the building, still standing, in which the revolting crime was committed. It is at 511 Tenth street northwest, and, at the time of the assassination, was Ford's Theater.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln had gone there to witness a performance of "Our American Cousin." Accompanying them were Miss Clara H. Harris, daughter of United States Senator Ira Harris of New York, and her fiance, Maj. Henry R. Rathbone of the Army. Maj. Rathbone and Miss Harris were later married and their son, Henry R. Rathbone, has for some years past served the State of Illinois in the lower branch of the National Legislature.

Upon the occasion when the marker on the Ford Theater Building was placed there, a few years ago, by the committee on historic sites, Mr. Rathbone delivered the historical address, and, only a year ago, it was through his efforts that the Oldroyd Lincoln collection, housed in the building where Lincoln died, at 516 Tenth street, was purchased by the Federal Government.

The Ford's Theater Building is now—and has been since shortly after the death of Lincoln—the property of the Government. Although John T. Ford, the owner, was anxious and willing to continue the theater business here, yet he was practically forced to lease the property to the Government, by Secretary Stanton, who wanted the building for War Department purposes. The lease provided that the Government might later purchase the property for $100,000, the lease money to be deducted from the purchase price.

It is said that Mr. Stanton was so afraid the Government would not buy the property that he altered the interior to such an extent that to restore it to its original condition, at the expiration of the lease, would cost almost as much as the stipulated purchase price. The Government bought the property.

On this site the First Baptist congregation had erected about 1833 a very nice church for that period. Late in 1861 John T. Ford and others secured the property and changed the old edifice into a hteater, which was opened August, 1863.

There are still living a few of the witnesses to that great tragedy. There has always been a difference of opinion as to whether or not Booth used the words "Sic semper tyrannis" upon that occasion. Booth said he did, and a majority of those making statements on the subject agree that he did.

* * * *

ACROSS the street from the theater, at 516 Tenth street, is the house in which Lincoln died. It was then owned and occupied by William Petersen, a well-to-do tailor. Petersen sold it to Louis Schade, a lawyer and journalist, who published there for many years the Washington Sentinel, a trade paper.

Strange as it may seem, Schade was the attorney who defended Capt. Wirz, later executed in the rear of the old Capitol prison, for inhuman treatment of prisoners at Andersonville Prison during the Civil War.

At an early date, Capt. Osborn H. Oldroyd rented the upper part of the building from Schade and assembled here what became later known as the Lincoln Memorial Collection. The building was erected in 1849; in 1896 the Government purchased it from Mr. Schade for $30,000. Meanwhile Col. Oldroyd remained in the building and continued to make additions to the collection. Upon several occasions he refused to sell it to private parties, feeling that it should be Government owned. A year ago his wishes in the matter were respected, and Congress purchased the collection for $50,000.

It was in the upstairs back room that Lincoln died. The bed on which he died in some way was sent to Illinois, and is now owned by the Chicago Historical Society.

As one enters the old building of the National Museum, he will find immediately to the right the Lincoln case, containing his black broadcloth coat, black silk cravat, black cloth waistcoat, black broadcloth trousers, black silk hat, and iron wedger marked "A. L." which he used when he was splitting rails at New Salem, Ill.; the little model invented by him for lifting vessels over shallow places, and made with his own hands, and patented for him by Zenas C. Robbins of this city in 1849, as well as plaster casts from his hands and face made by Leonard W. Volk in 1860.

In the period costume collection in another hall is a dress worn by Mrs. Lincoln during her husband's administration. A description which seems to fit this dress is quoted from the Daily Morning Chronicle of February 20, 1864, by Allen C. Clark in his work, "Abraham Lincoln in the National Capital." The description reads:

"It is a general remark that Mrs. Lincoln, at her receptions and parties, is always dressed with the most perfect taste—always richly and elegantly, and never over-dressed. Today she was robed in purple velvet; she wears a basque, waist, or body, of the same, made high at the throat, and relieved by an elegant point-lace collar, fastened by a knot of some dainty white material in the center of which glistens a single diamond. The seams of the basque and skirt are corded with white and the skirt, basque and full open sleeves all richly trimmed with a heavy fringe of white chenille. The delicate headdress is of purple and white, to match the dress. It is all very becoming, and she is looking exceedingly well, and receiving and dismissing her guests with much apparent ease and grace. Mrs. Lincoln is short in stature, plump and round favored, with a very pleasant countenance."

Rather strange how things sometimes work out. This dress was made by the modiste who, prior to the Lincolns' coming to Washington, had served no less a person than Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Elizabeth Keckley was her name, and she was a colored woman who had formerly been a slave. Of her, Mr. Clark says:

"She made Mrs. Lincoln's own for the first reception and all the gowns throughout her occupation of the Executive Mansion. She was frequently with the family, and with Mr. Lincoln she was 'Madam Elizabeth' and with Mrs. Lincoln 'Lizabeth.' After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Keckley accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to Illinois and New York."

For many years, Mrs. Keckley lived at 1017 Twelfth street northwest.

* * * *

A BUILDING which meant much in the life of Lincoln stands in the northern part of the Soldiers' Home grounds, near the bandstand. It is officially called "Anderson Cottage," but it is better known by the name "President's Cottage," since Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Grant and Hayes resided there in the Summer months during their terms of office. Here President Lincoln was very glad to seek rest and seclusion during the Civil War, and it was while occupying this cottage that he drafted the emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863.

Lincoln had long meditated before taking this action. The act which brought freedom to the slaves of the District of Columbia, received his signature on April 16, 1862—66 years ago

omorrow. Other acts regarding slavery followed. Yet to free all the slaves Lincoln hesitated. The saving of the Union was what he desired above everything else. From a dispatch he sent to Horace Greeley in August, 1862, one can well judge the limit, at this period of the war, to which he was willing to go that the Union of the States might be preserved. He said:

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-repeated personal wish that all men everywhere should be free."

His views had somewhat changed in a few months, resulting in the final emancipation proclamation. As a concluding clause to this document he wrote: "To this act, I sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Of the statutes and memorials erected here to Lincoln, the memorial in Potomac Park is, of course, the most important. It is, indeed, the grandest memorial ever erected to man.

So impressive is the interior of this great structure that no man can read the second inaugural and the Gettysburg Address there, and stand for one brief moment gazing on this wonderful statue by Daniel Chester French, without new inspiration of heart and soul.

The white marble statue, a wonderful likeness of Lincoln, is seated upon an oblong pedestal about 10 feet high, 7 feet from front to back by 16 feet wide. The statue itself is 19 feet from the top of the plinth to the top of the head. Over the statue is this inscription:

"In this temple
as in the hearts of the people
for which he saved the Union
the memory of Abraham Lincoln
is enshrined forever."

Henry Bacon was the architect of this wonderful memorial. Its initial cost was set at $2,973,770, not including roads and walks and reflecting pool, but this amount was subsequently considerably increased.

* * * *

OTHER statues of Lincoln here include the Emancipation Statue, by Thomas Ball, in Lincoln Park, at Eleventh and East Capitol streets; the one in front of the Courthouse, before referred to, and the Vinnie Ream Hoxie statue in the Capitol Building. There is also in the Capitol a bust of Lincoln by Sarah Fisher Ames, and one which stands in the rotunda, by Gutzon Borglum.

Here in the rotunda of the Capitol, on Wednesday, April 19, 1865, funeral services over Lincoln's remains were held. On Thursday, during the entire day, the public was admitted to view the body, and on the following day the funeral train left the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station, which stood for so many years at the northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and C street northwest.

In the Library of Congress there are Lincoln manuscripts and other papers. These were greatly increased by the recent addition of the Robert Todd Lincoln collection. However, according to the terms of the will of President Lincoln's son, these will not be available to the public for some time to come.

A building still standing at 1207 New York avenue, though slightly changed from its Civil War appearance, is known as the Toy Shop, for here Lincoln was accustomed to stroll from the White House with his son Thomas—or "Tad," as they called him—to purchase toys for the youngster. "Tad" was a petted child and Lincoln was an indulgent father. Tad did not live very long. He died in Chicago, July 16, 1871, at the age of 18. Though a mischievous child while in the White House, yet the death of his father had greatly sobered him, and he gave much promise of usefulness when stricken down.

The first Sunday after Lincoln's arrival in Washington for his inauguration he attended divine services in old St. John's Church at Sixteenth and H streets, but the church that Lincoln usually attended was the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. His pew is preserved.

The mention of Fort Stevens will always bring back recollections of Lincoln, for here he stood under fire during the engagement of July 11 and 12, 1864. This old fort stands to the rear of Emory M. E. Church South in Brightwood, and is reached by the Georgia avenue cars. It was at this point that Gen. Jubal Early made several efforts to enter the city, but was repulsed, after the timely arrival of the 6th Army Corps, under Gen. Horatio G. Wright. Lincoln was much interested in this engagement, and insisted upon bobbing up every now and then to see what was going on.

Over in the grounds now embraced in the Walter Reed Hospital property stood, for a long time, what was known as the "sharpshooter's tree." It was a bullet from a sharpshooter's gun, operating from this point of vantage, that was, most likely, intended for the President. It struck the surgeon, C. C. V. Crawford, instead, injuring him in the ankle.

Prior to this, Gen. Wright had been entreating Mr. Lincoln not to expose his life to the enemy's bullets, but it then became necessary for him to become more positive, and he said: "Mr. President, I know you are Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, but I am in command here, and you are not safe where you are standing. As I am responsible for your personal safety, I order you to come down."

Lincoln obeyed orders, but did not leave the fort until it was certain there was no danger of Early capturing Washington. An unusual incident of this engagement was that on the Confederate side was Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who was a presidential candidate against Lincoln in 1860.

A bronze tablet erected in 1920 by the survivors of the 6th Army Corps marks the spot where Lincoln stood.

Gen. Wright is buried in Arlington, and appropriately in front of the Custis mansion, overlooking the Capital City he saved from destruction by one of the best Cavalry officers that ever wore a Confederate uniform.

In a little cemetery across the street from Walter Reed Hospital lie the remains of some of the Union soldiers killed in this battle. It is called Battle Ground National Cemetery, and on each Memorial day exercises are held here.

* * * *

WHEN Lincoln first came to Washington, in 1847, as a member of Congress, he registered on December 2 of that year at Brown's, or the Indian Queen Hotel (now the Metropolitan). Soon afterward he took up his quarters at Mrs. Sprigg's boarding house in Carroll Row. The building he then lived in stood about where is now the fountain in front of the Congressional Library.

At this time he submitted the following information for Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, 1858:

"Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky.

"Education defective.

"Profession, a lawyer.

"Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk War.

"Postmaster at a very small office.

"Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature.

"And was a member of the lower house of Congress.

"Yours, etc., A. LINCOLN.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am in height 6 feet 4 inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

"It seems as if the question whether my first name is 'Abraham' or 'Abram' will never be settled. It is 'Abraham,' and if the letter of acceptance is not yet in print, you may, if you think fit, have my signature thereto printed 'Abraham Lincoln.'"

For his first inaugural Lincoln arrived here early on Saturday, February 23, 1861, and took quarters at the Willard, on the site of the present hotel of that name. It was from here that he went to the Capitol to take the oath of office. It was also at the old Willard that Julia Ward Howe stopped after visiting the camps of Washington, and where it is said she wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

After the death of Lincoln, Andrew Johnson was sworn in at the Kirkwood House, then at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where now stands the Raleigh Hotel.

Lincoln's first inaugural ball was held in a building erected in Judiciary Square for the purpose, a little to the north of the courthouse. Referring to this event, The Evening Star of March 9, 1861, has this to say:

"But the downright serious hard work of the evening was performed by President Lincoln, who for more than two hours (i. e., from quarter past eight o'clock till half past ten), shook hands in right good earnest with all comers, at the rate of twenty-five per minute (as timed by a gentleman in his vicinity), or one thousand five hundred per hour.

"That last scene of the levee was a tragic one. The mob of coats, hats and caps left in the hall had somehow got inextricably mixed up and misappropriated, and perhaps not one in ten of that large assemblage emerged with the same outer garments they wore on entering. Some thieves seem to have taken advantage of the opportunity to

make a grand sweep, and very good business they must have done. Some of the victims, utterly refusing to don the greasy, kinky apologies for hats left on hand, tied up their heads in handkerchiefs and so wended their way sulkily homeward."

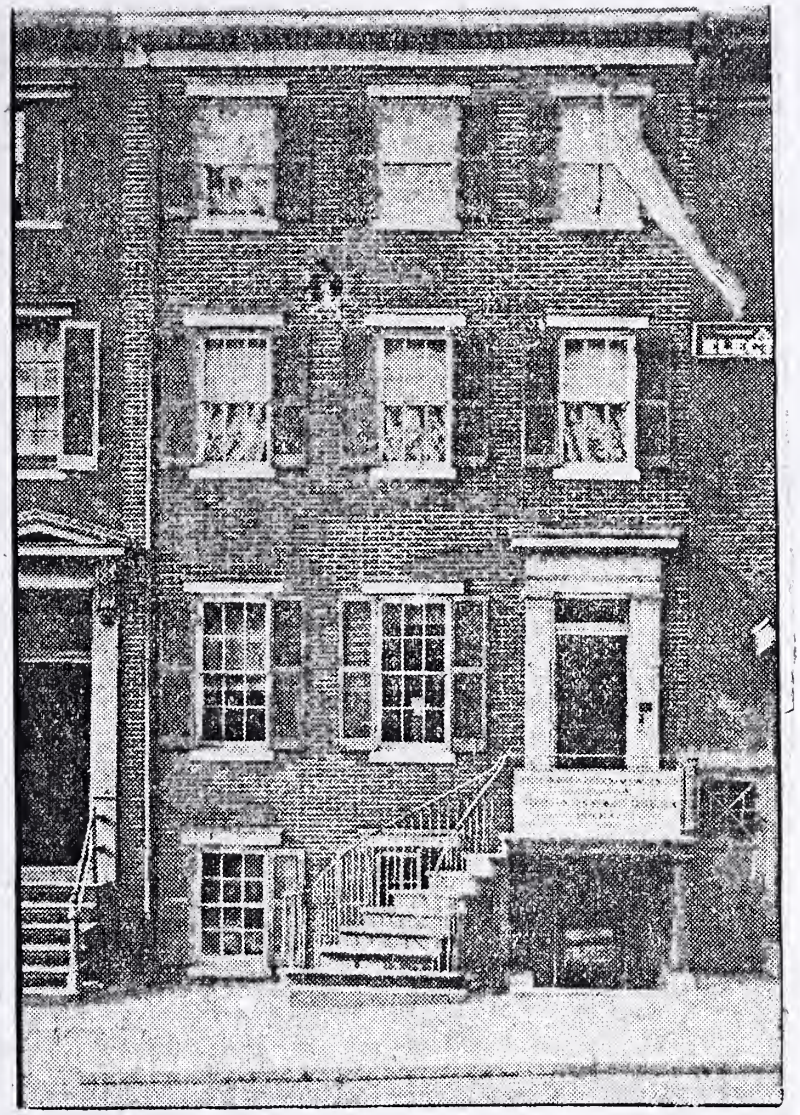
The second inauguration ball was held on Monday evening, March 6, 1865, in the north hall of the Patent Office.

* * * *

APRIL 15 seems to be significant in the life of Lincoln, since it was on this date that he summoned Congress to meet on July 4, 1861, and at the same time called for 75,000 volunteers.

One of these volunteers to respond was the writer's grandfather, Samuel C. Davison, then a man of 50 years. From exposure incident to the service, he contracted tuberculosis from which he died the day after Lincoln passed away. After the assassination and the escape of Booth, martial law was declared in the District, and troops were thrown over all highways leading from the city. To bury this particular soldier in Glenwood Cemetery, it was necessary to obtain a pass to carry the corpse out of the city and across what was then known as Boundary street (now Florida avenue), in order to avoid having the coffin opened in the street for inspection by the troops. Of course this was done, but so bent were the authorities upon capturing Booth that each of the hacks in the funeral procession was opened and inspected before the funeral was permitted to proceed to the grave.

During the little more than four years of Mr. Lincoln's presidency, he and Mrs. Lincoln visited every fort, camp and hospital around Washington. It was upon one of these visits of inspection and mercy that the President visited Chain Bridge to take up personally the question of pardoning Private William Scott, condemned to be shot.



HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED.

LINCOLN LORE

No. 153 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA March 14, 1932

LINCOLN LORE

BULLETIN OF THE LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

ENDOWED BY THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Dr. Louis A. Warren - - - - Editor

THE HEROIC LINCOLNS OF THE CAPITOL

Location has much to do with the creating of a favorable atmosphere for a statue. Not only do the immediate surroundings contribute greatly to an appreciation of a work of art but the more general environment of the community itself enhances the value of the study. The Lincoln statues of the capitol are favored by both of these influences.

Before the District Court House

For many years Lot Flannery's statue of Lincoln, one of the oldest in the country, stood before the District Court House in Washington, D. C. Then, while certain boundary lines in the vicinity were being changed, and the buildings remodelled, the statue was taken down, much to the indignation of its many admirers, as well as the concern of the citizens of Washington, who were used to seeing the familiar work. After several years in storage, public opinion was sufficiently strong to influence the restoration of the work to its old place.

Lot Flannery, an Irish apprentice boy, was employed as a stone cutter under several Italian sculptors who worked on the wings of the Capitol building when it was under construction; through this work he became interested in sculpturing and began to study the art.

His initial interest in Lincoln was accentuated by the fact that he was present at the theatre the night Lincoln was shot. The assassination made such an impression upon him that he declared concerning his statue:

"I put him up so high that no assassin could reach him."

The statue was erected through popular subscription by personal friends and intimates of the President. Upon the event of its re-dedication, Justice Wendell Phillips Strafford of the Supreme Court, who could see the figure in its old place, from his window, wrote the following lines:

"Well, here I am once more in my old place;
I'm rather glad; I always liked old things—
Old clothes to wear, old neighbors and old books,
And truth and justice, oldest things of all—"

The memorial shows the President in a moment of impassioned speech. His hands are outstretched, one of them clutching a manuscript; his head is high.

This statue was first erected in 1868, at a cost of $7,000, and was of marble. It was originally on a pedestal about forty feet high, but in 1923 the shaft was removed and the life size statue rests on a base ten feet in height.

Public concern has recently been attracted to it again, because the constant rumbling of heavy traffic near its location has shaken loose some of the fingers. It may be moved to a safer location.

Rotunda of the Capitol

"History is correct in writing Lincoln down as a man of sorrow. The all-dominating passion I have always carried in mind has been that of unfathomable sorrow, and that I tried to put into the statue. On two or three occasions he was so broken with grief that he sank into a chair and wept aloud. There never was grief like Lincoln's. Through all this time his personality was sinking deeper and deeper into my soul. I was modeling the man in clay; but he was being engraved still more deeply on my heart."

These are the words of Vinnie Ream, who, as a girl of sixteen, went daily to the White House to model the President at his desk. She is the creator of the famous Lincoln statue placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

An Ohio senator interceded for her when she confided to him her desire to model a bust of the president.

"What, perpetuate my ugly phiz in marble?" the president exclaimed. To which the diplomat replied:

"I will not urge the matter. I was merely speaking for a little girl who is very eager to model your head."

At this Lincoln smiled.

"I would do anything to please a child."

The Emancipator learned to look forward to the sittings as a welcome relief from the pressure of duty, and when one day in early spring Vinnie Ream announced that the bust was ready, he replied sadly:

"I am sorry. These have been hours of peace and rest."

After Lincoln's assassination, Congress appropriated the sum of $15,000 to make a complete statue in marble, using the head which the girl sculptress had modelled. The finished work portrays the figure with a sort of cape flung over the accustomed long coat. The cape lends flowing and graceful lines to the work, and the paper which one hand holds gives a Romanesque dignity to the entire statue.

At the unveiling, which took place in 1871, Senator Carpenter said:

"This is an exact copy of the rough casket in which God lodged one of His brightest jewels. I am no judge of art —what Praxiteles might have thought of it I neither know nor care—but I am able to say in this vast and brilliant assembly that it is Abraham Lincoln all over."

In Lincoln Park

The entire cost of Thomas Ball's statue of Lincoln, located in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., was met by negroes. It is the well-known Emancipation group with which Boston and Florence, Italy, are familiar.

This statue represents Lincoln, life size, standing with the Emancipation proclamation in his right hand, and his left hand extended over the head of a kneeling slave. It was erected at a cost of $17,000, and is ten feet high. It was unveiled in 1876.

The Lincoln Memorial

Seated in a huge armchair, the Lincoln of Daniel Chester French's skill seems to convey a sense of leashed power almost as of a tiger ready to spring. But in spite of this seeming lack of repose, the sober face is calm as usual. The head is slightly bowed and the hands rest on the arms of the massive chair in which he is seated. Someone has said:

"The stillness of the figure seems to suggest something of the aloneness and mystery which is in keeping with the character of the man."

Housed in the Lincoln Memorial, which is one of the beauty spots of the capitol and a constant tribute to the Emancipator, this heroic statue is perhaps one of the best-known in America. It looks out over Mirror Lake toward the Washington monument.

Congress appropriated $3,000,000 for the entire memorial, $88,400 of this being used for the figure and pedestal. The figure is 19 feet high, and would be 28 feet if it stood upright. The extreme width across the chair is 19 feet, and the oblong pedestal is 10 feet high, 16 feet wide and 17 feet deep. The statue, which is of white marble, was dedicated May 30, 1922.

The figure faces the east and in the light of the early rising sun is exceptionally majestic and compelling. Countless thousands of people visit the memorial every year, carrying away with them the memory of a great man fittingly placed in an edifice worthy of his esteem.

Above the head of the statue, on the wall of the building, are carved these words:

"In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Number 422 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA May 10, 1937

LINCOLN SHRINES IN WASHINGTON

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are more often associated than any other two American characters. The city of Washington named after the first president of the United States has become the outstanding memorial of the nation's father, while within the city stands the country's most impressive tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

A visitor in the national capital who may be especially interested in Lincoln shrines often misses some of the more important ones because there does not seem to be available any directory which catalogues in a group these widely scattered sites and objects. It is the purpose of this issue of *Lincoln Lore* to list the more important Lincoln shrines in the capital city.

The Capitol

In the rotunda of the capitol may be seen one of the few Lincoln statues modeled from life. A sixteen year old girl, Vinnie Ream, was the sculptor and Lincoln gladly gave her several sittings for her studies. The dome of the capitol itself, might be called a Lincoln memorial as the crowning "Statue of Freedom" was put in place during Lincoln's administration.

The White House

It was in the great East Room of the White House that the body of Abraham Lincoln was viewed after his assassination in 1865, and in the Green Room the body of little Willie Lincoln was placed after his death in 1862. The executive offices of the President as well as the offices of his secretaries were on the second floor. Some interesting mementoes of the Lincoln family are still to be seen in the White House.

Soldier's Home

Lincoln spent the summer months, when the days were especially oppressive, in the Soldier's Home, known then as the Anderson Cottage. The building, still in a good state of preservation, is situated four miles north of the capitol. Here, according to Carpenter, the artist, Lincoln finished writing the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Willard's Hotel

Upon their arrival in Washington the Lincoln's went to the Willard Hotel. Guests at the hotel today often find in their rooms upon return in the evening, a luscious apple placed on a paper doily bearing the following inscription: "Abraham Lincoln . . . . greeted the cheering crowds at his First Inaugural, from the balcony of his room at The Old Willard Hotel. Famous for his stories, Lincoln was just as famous for his nightly apple-eating ritual; he had his apple even during emergency meetings. We hope you will enjoy sharing in the Lincoln tradition, at The New Willard Hotel."

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

The Lincoln's attended the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church while in Washington and here they were assigned a pew which has now been reserved as a memorial to the Lincoln family. The original church building still stands and in the vestry on the first floor of the building one may also be shown where Lincoln sat while attending mid-week services. The Lincoln memorial tower placed on the church was made possible by the late Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln and her family.

Library of Congress

There is usually on display in the Library of Congress some rare Lincoln manuscripts. In one case there has been exhibited for some time the original manuscript of the Gettysburg Address and also the original writing of the Second Inaugural Address. Lord Curzon called these pieces of literature two of the three outstanding orations in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. The Library of Congress also has an exhaustive collection of Lincoln prints and some of them usually can be seen in the display cases.

Ford's Theatre Museum

One who visits the Lincoln Collection, housed in Ford's Theatre in the structure where Lincoln was assassinated, will observe the wisdom of the government in securing the valuable Oldroyd Collection of Lincolniana which forms the nucleus of the interesting items on exhibition. This building will eventually, if it does not already, contain the outstanding collection of Lincoln curios in the country.

Peterson House

Just across the street from Ford's Theatre, the government has acquired possession of another important building—the house in which Abraham Lincoln passed away. It has been put, as far as practicable, in the same order in which it was found on the night of Lincoln's assassination and one is greatly impressed with the smallness of the room in which Lincoln died. It is smaller than the room within the log cabin walls where he was born.

Smithsonian Institute

One of the most impressive exhibits in the old Smithsonian Building is the Lincoln display case just to the right of the main entrance. Here one may see a tall hat, black cravat, broadcloth coat, vest and trousers once worn by Lincoln. There is also deposited here a collection of the original Volk studies of Lincln's head and hands in both plaster and bronze. A copy of the Mills' mask is also on exhibition. Other sculptural works within the exhibit case consist of a Parcian marble bust of Lincoln and a medallion of him by Amelia Tyler. These curios are also enclosed in the case: manuscript, a pen presented by Theodore Roosevelt, and a wedge said to have been used by Lincoln in splitting rails.

There may also be observed at the Smithsonian Institute a small replica of the St. Gaudens standing figure of Lincoln, and also presented by the sculptor, a bust of his famous Lincoln already mentioned. A bust of Lincoln by Henry Kirke Brown similar to his Gettysburg study is displayed. Some other works of art with a Lincoln theme include four of the famous Historical Paintings by Ferris.

Flannery Statue

One of the earliest statues of Abraham Lincoln was made by Lott Flannery. It was placed in front of the District Court House and was dedicated in 1868. Upon the remodeling of some of the buildings in the vicinity, the statue was removed but has now been replaced on its old site.

Ball Statue

One of the most impressive statues of Abraham Lincoln and the only heroic bronze statue of the President in Washington may be seen in Lincoln Park. It is the well known "Emancipation Group" done by Thomas Ball.

The Lincoln Memorial

There is nothing more impressive in memorial architecture in America than the magnificent tribute to Lincoln in the nation's capital known as "The Lincoln Memorial." Seated in a huge armchair within the memorial building is a heroic figure of Abraham Lincoln by French cut in white marble. No one visiting Washington would care to miss viewing the greatest of all the Lincoln shrines.

Over the Coffee

An Iowan in Washington.

By H. S. M.

ABE LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

In congress, Abe Lincoln was just another good story teller . . . He liked to swap yarns with other members in the postoffice room at the capitol . . . He was also a good - natured (but not very skillful) bowler, always joshing and wise-cracking as he bowled.

LINCOLN.

* * *

He was 38 when he came to the hill in 1847, and deemed himself an elderly man . . . Except for her one brief visit to Washington, while in congress he left his wife home in Illinois . . . Here he went shopping for plaid socks for his son . . . He couldn't afford to establish a home for his family in the overcrowded Washington of that day, so he sent them back to Springfield . . . Mrs. Lincoln was useful there politically. (As some congressmen still say, a wife's place is back home.)

* * *

Lincoln collected $1,300.80 mileage money for his roundabout 1,626-mile trip from Springfield, and an editorial pointed out the official mileage was only 780 miles . . . He needed the money; he arrived in the capital with a draft from Senator Douglas (later his opponent for the presidency) for $167 . . . He sent his wife $100 occasionally.

"—a politician with three pistols"

He lived at Mrs. Briggs' boarding house on capitol hill . . . He told his first anecdotes at Christmas time, and by New Year's day was the acknowledged champ of the congressional reconteurs . . . He brightened his letters home with bits of gossip about other congressmen who had naughty girl friends.

* * *

To his surprise, he was put on an inaugural ball committee, and stayed at the ball until 4 a. m., just watching the swells; didn't dance. There were two

paid only $8 a day, plus $8 for each 20 miles traveled to and from the capitol; not until six years later was a congressman's salary increased to $3,000 a year. . . As president his salary was only $25,000 a year—Roosevelt's is now $75,000. When his term expired his strong-willed wife forbade him to take the proffered job of governor of Oregon territory.

* * *

A slave girl who worked at Lincoln's boarding house, who had paid $240 of the $300 necessary to buy her freedom, was kidnaped and sold down the river to New Orleans . . . It was not till 10 years later, when he was running unsuccessfully for the senate, that he declared "A nation cannot survive half slave and half free."

"—socks off, feet on high"

His chief distinction as a congressman was his attack on President Polk for invading Mexico; but for him and a few others we might have tried to annex considerable territory south of the Rio Grande . . . His most comical speech in the house was an attack on the dubious military laurels of a Democratic candidate for president.

* * *

Even Lincoln could be fatuous: on his way to his own presidential inaugural, with the south in revolt, he said "There is no crisis but an artificial one." . . . Against his will (his guards insisted) he stole through turbulent Baltimore incognito; assassination was in the air. . . . He was the target of almost as much abuse as Franklin Roosevelt. Boston swells didn't like his whim of mesauring height with them, and of keeping his shoeless feet on the White House mantel as he sat slumped down.

* * *

Later Abe Lincoln and his wife faced confederate fire coolly at Fort Stevens, inside the city limits, near our present neighborhood tennis courts, from the raiding soldiers of General Early, great-uncle of Steve Early, who is a Roosevelt secretary . . . One evening while out for a walk Lincoln tried the door of the army arsenal and found it unlocked—and unguarded.

* * *

During his first year in the White House Lincoln's aims were clear enough, but his methods were somewhat uncertain . . . Once a politician, in the first month of the war, came to a White House party armed with three pistols and a big knife or "Arkansas toothpick." . . . (What the secret service men wouldn't do to that baby

Courthouse Where He Argued Will Be Lincoln Memorial

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — A new memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the old Mt. Pulaski, Ill., Courthouse, will be opened today on the 130th anniversary of his birth.

It was in this courthouse that "Old Abe" argued law cases while he was a circuit rider.

Thousands of persons pilgrimaged to the Civil War President's tomb yesterday or attended gatherings honoring his memory.

Services today include an address by Stephen F. Chadwick, national commander of the American Legion, and a talk from New York by Actor Raymond Massey, who impersonates Lincoln in a current Broadway play.

Previous part of article is about G. Washington page 5

On U. S. 31E, a few miles south of the town of Hodgenville in Kentucky, there stands a magnificent granite memorial erected in 1911 and enclosing the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln is believed to have been born.

This strikingly beautiful memorial occupies an impressive and sightly elevation at the top of a long and graduating series of steps. Well-kept grounds enclose the monument which is part of the 110-acre Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park. The park is open to the public from 8 until early evening.

Across the Ohio River in Southern Indiana is the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial where is preserved the site of Lincoln's boyhood home in which pleasant surroundings he passed 14 of his most formative years. His mother, Nancy Hanks, lies buried here. The memorial lies just south of Lincoln City along State 162. Adjacent to the memorial is the Lincoln State Park which offers a wide range of recreational facilities including picnicking and camping grounds.

nment are both shown in the photograph below.

From 1831 to 1837 Lincoln lived in the town of New Salem, Ill., where he worked, enlisted in the Black Hawk War, served as legislator and courted Ann Rutledge. A remarkable job has been done by the state of Illinois in reproducing 23 of the original build-

(*Cont'd on Page 16*)

(*Concluded from Page 5*)

ings exactly as they were in 1837 when the tall, lanky figure of Lincoln strode the village streets. The restored buildings include: seven stores, the Rutledge Tavern, the saw and grist mill, the Hill carding mill, the school and church and a number of private residences. There is also one building which is an original: the Onstott Cooper shop where Lincoln studied Blackstone and the classics by the light of the cooper's shavings.

The restored village of New Salem is located two miles south of the town of Petersburg in a cemetery of which Ann Rutledge lies buried.

The Lincoln family moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1937 and here Lincoln practiced law and was married to Mary Todd. In 1844 Lincoln purchased from the Rev. Dresser a house at the corner of 8th and Jackson streets for the sum of $1,200 cash and a $300 equity. To this new home he brought his wife and infant child, Robert Todd. The building is now owned by the State of Illinois and is kept as nearly as possible in its original condition. It is open daily from 9 to 5 with no admission charge.

Lincoln died in 1865 and his body along with that of his wife and three of their four children lies beneath the Lincoln Tomb and Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery on the northern outskirts of Springfield. The monument is open daily to visitors from 8 to 5.

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

Nor must we forget the lovely memorial which has been erected by Pennsylvanians, on the field of Gettysburg, to the time when Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the battleground. It is, according to officials of the *Hotel Gettysburg*, one of the most sought-for monuments in that entire historical site.

Greatest of all of the builded tributes to the Great Emancipator is, of course, the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. Located on the Potomac River, which played such an important part on the War Between the States, the Memorial is at 23rd Street and directly on a line between the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

Dominating the interior is the heroic-sized statue of Lincoln, seated, by Daniel Chester French. On the walls of the Lincoln Memorial are carved the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural Address. Magnificent murals by Jules Guerin suggest allegorically events connected with Honest Abe's life.

Space does not permit a listing of all the memorials, shrines and historic *locales* connected with the lives of Washington and Lincoln. But in concluding this article we must refer to the Lincoln Museum, formerly Ford's Theatre, at 511 Tenth street, N.W., where the President was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a much better shot than he was an actor.

Across the street, at number 516, is the house where Lincoln died the following day, April 15, 1865. It was here that Staunton, Secretary of War, made the never-to-be-forgotten statement:

"Now he belongs to the ages."

Old Abe in Washington

NATION'S CAPITAL HAS MANY REMINDERS OF WHEN LINCOLN GUIDED THE NATION

By David And Deane Heller
Central Press Assn. Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Old Abe Lincoln is not dead in the nation's capital. The magnificent personality of the Great Emancipator still makes its impact upon those who live and work in Washington.

There are constant reminders of the lean, lanky man from Illinois who was born in a log cabin, studied law at night by the light of a fireplace, and who rose to be the President and preserver of his country.

It is easy to name the more obvious Lincoln' landmarks: the Lincoln memorial, which attracts more visitors to the nation's capital than any other single thing in the city; the Lincoln museum; the house where Lincoln died. There are also many others less apparent to the eye.

Some of these are statues: the classic Borglum head of Lincoln in the Capitol of the United States; Lincoln statues in Judiciary square, in Lincoln park, and the "Rail Splitter" statue in the Department of the Interior building. The nation's capital is filled with lesser monuments to the Great Rail Splitter, too.

There are other, more human, reminders of our martyred President. The New York Avenue Presbyterian church, for example, still glories in being called "Lincoln's Church." It reserves a place of honor for the Lincoln pew—the same pew which the wartime President often occupied during the dark days of the Civil war as he sought relief from the crushing burdens heaped upon him.

* * *

LINCOLN'S state papers are all in Washington, too—at the National archives and the Library of Congress. Among them are great documents, immortal documents: the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, the original printer's copy of the Lincoln-Douglas debates and many other items of great interest.

This rare photograph is of Lincoln and his son Tad. It is in Library of Congress files.

The house where Lincoln died after being shot.

The Library of Congress is custodian of the world's largest collection of Lincolniana. Its collections contain literally hundreds of thousands of items which shed light on Lincoln's character and times.

Consider just a single one of these items: a blood-stained playbill of Our American Cousin. It is believed to be the one held in Lincoln's hand the night he was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater (now the Lincoln museum).

The playbill, an authentic one, is deeply stained with blood. Whether or not the blood is Lincoln's can never be finally determined, but the Library of Congress sent it to the scientific crime laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

After examination, the FBI reported that it is definitely human blood. Further identification is impossible, but it is probable that it was shed by our 16th President.

The prints and photographs division of the Library of Congress has thousands of prints and pictures, many rare or unique, which trace the life of Lincoln.

However, probably the greatest tribute to the enduring appeal of Lincoln's personality to be found in Washington is the Lincoln club of the District of Columbia.

When more than 250 persons of culture and education meet regularly to study a man's life more than 90 years after his death, you can mark it down that there is much real value in such a study.

* * *

COL. RANDALL TRUETT, director of the Lincoln museum, is president of Washington's Lincoln club. The group holds about six formal meetings a year, and informal gatherings several times additionally, according to its vice president, Percy Powell, of the staff of the Manuscripts division of the Library of Congress.

"We usually hold several meetings about the time of Lincoln's birthday," Powell says. Other meetings are held on the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, on the anniversary of Lincoln's death, and at times when noted Lincoln scholars come to Washington.

"We also hold a September meeting at the Soldiers' home, commemorating the time when it was the temporary White House during the Civil war."

Dues in the Lincoln club are only a nominal $1 a year and membership is open to all interested persons, Powell adds.

"We often have famous Lincoln scholars speak to us," he declares.

"They all have come here at some time or other because Washington is Mecca for Lincoln scholars."

The Sunday Star
Washington, D. C.
February 8, 1959

Lincoln's Many-Faceted Character Is Revealed in Library Exhibition

A wise man whose steady sad eyes were set in a gnarled face is available again for those who would meet him.

Thursday, at 2 p.m., in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress, Abe Lincoln will mix with the "general public." The mystery about the man, his dry humor, his refined phrases are open to inspection. In an old photograph, taken shortly before his death, he looks out on all the attention with a trace of mild amusement. But, as it was said, he apparently does "belong to the ages."

This year has been designated as the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Year by President Eisenhower. And, the Library of Congress, deep in Lincoln material, has come up with an exhibition on the man—one scheduled to run throughout the year. It will be opened at 12:15 p.m., Thursday, by Vice President Nixon, Speaker of the House Rayburn, Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress. It is then opened to the public at 2 p.m.

Comprehensive Collection

There are some 250 items in the exhibition, considered the most comprehensive collection of Lincoln material ever assembled.

One reason the man is so well remembered, and documented, may lie in his writing. For, the exhibit shows, Lincoln wrote in a hand one can read with little effort and what he said was, of course, worth remembering. Horace Greely, on the other hand, according to library historians, left a vast amount of eye strain behind him. Had it not been for his newspaper, he may never have gotten the "go west" phrase over.

The only time Mr. Lincoln becomes difficult to read is in his farewell address to close friends in Springfield. In the early dawn of 1861, boarding a train for Washington and the presidency, Lincoln made a few remarks. He said, among other things:

". . . Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington . . ."

As the train pulled out, according to the exhibit, his associates felt he should jot down what he had said. The speed and bumps of the train are reflected in the handwriting and after a few lines he turned the job over to his secretary.

Four Main Categories

The exhibit is arranged in four categories—the formative years, early political career, years of strife, the world-wide Lincoln.

In Lincoln's hand, there are two autobiographies he obviously spent little time on—one written for a newspaper article and the other for campaign material. In 1858 he got together three pages on his life and included the note: "Herewith is a little sketch, as you requested—there is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me—."

Following his acceptance of the nomination for President in 1860, Lincoln's supporters were somewhat worried about the affect his incredibly rough face might have on prospective voters.

He was asked for his opinion of one profile. Said Mr. Lincoln: "The original of the picture . . . was taken from life, and is, I think, a very true one; though my wife, and many others, do not—My impression is that their objection arises from the disordered condition of the hair. My judgement is worth nothing in these matters . . ."

Eventually, a portrait painter was dispatched from Philadelphia to Springfield—with Republican backing—to correct the impression which prevailed in the East, according to an associate, "that Mr. Lincoln is very ugly."

The romanticized portrait is on exhibition.

Also of interest are the two daguerreotypes of the President and Mrs. Lincoln, the earliest portraits of the Lincolns known to exist and recently restored by a special process.

Among the numerous letters, photographs and memorabilia, of the exhibit, is a simple, tragic scene described not by Lincoln but by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles.

On the morning of Lincoln's death—April 15, 1865—Welles went to the White House. His diary, part of the exhibit, contains this passage:

"At the White House all was dismal, and sad. . . . Speed (Attorney General James Speed) came in and we soon left together. As we were descending the stairs, "Tad" who was looking from the window at the foot turned and seeing us cried aloud in his tears: 'O Mr. Welles who killed my father?' Neither Speed nor myself could restrain our tears, nor give the poor boy any satisfactory answer."

MANY EVENTS SCHEDULED TO MARK LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

A joint-session of Congress, the opening of several Lincoln exhibits and a banquet are among a number of events scheduled this week in observance of the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

The schedule of events, announced by the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, follows:

Monday

10:30 a.m.—An exhibit featuring newly discovered documents on Lincoln's life opens in the National Archives Building.

2:30 p.m.—An exhibit on the role Jewish people played in Lincoln's life opens at the B'nai B'rith Museum, Seventeenth and Rhode Island avenue N.W.

3:30 p.m.—Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky and chairman of the Sesquicentennial Commission, unveils two busts of Lincoln at the National Archives Building.

Wednesday

6:30 p.m. — President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Speaker of the House Rayburn and former President Hoover attend the National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Dinner at the Statler.

Thursday

11 a.m.—Carl Sandburg, biographer of Lincoln, addresses a joint session of Congress.

11:30 a.m.—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion stages a ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial. Richard Boone, television actor, will read the Gettysburg Address.

2 p.m.—Exhibition on Lincoln by the staff of the Library of Congress opens at the library.

8:30 p.m.—Mr. Sandburg speaks on Lincoln in the Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress.

The New York Times
February 9, 1959

NEW DATA FOUND ON MRS. LINCOLN

Two Telegrams to President Indicate Disturbing Part She Had in His Life

By BESS FURMAN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Two newly found telegrams in Mary Todd Lincoln's hand tend to bear out the position taken by many scholars that Lincoln's wife played a disturbed and disturbing role in his official life.

This has been disputed by several of Mrs. Lincoln's biographers, who contend she was maligned by enemies and gossipers. They believe she should be presented, as Ruth Painter Randall has put it, "in her true role as the devoted partner who shared a great man's life."

A search of the National Archives, made as part of the sesquicentennial celebration of Lincoln's birth, disclosed the telegrams and other unpublicized Lincoln documents among old records of the War and State Departments.

The Archives, operated by the General Services Administration, serves as the repository for Government documents. The Lincoln exhibit, opening there tomorrow, starts from his birth and includes President Andrew Johnson's proclamation of mourning for his death. Fifteen hitherto unknown telegrams in Lincoln's hand have been discovered, and six are on display.

A River Voyage

None is as revealing as the two telegrams by his wife. They were sent from Fortress Monroe when she was on her way from Washington to rejoin her husband on the vessel River Queen at City Point (on the James River below Richmond, New Hopewell), which she had left a few days earlier for no recorded reason.

The Lincolns were on what had been announced as a vacation voyage, but in reality was a Presidential trip to wind up the Civil War.

The telegrams requested that if she missed connections with him, the President should take another boat and leave the River Queen for her and her entourage. Actually, she rejoined the President April 6, 1865.

L. C. Handy Studios

MESSAGES ARE FOUND: Mary Todd Lincoln in her 1861 inaugural dress. Two telegrams she sent to the President were discovered in the National Archives.

The telegrams read:

"If Mr. Seward is not too dangerously injured, cannot you remain at City Point until we reach there at twelve noon today — — We have several friends on board & would prefer seeing you & returning on your boat, we are not comfortable here — —"

"If you are compelled to return before we see you, which I shall much regret, cannot you return on some other vessel. We are most uncomfortable on this, & would like your boat — — I know you would agree with me & we will be with you in six hours at City Point."

So far as archive historians have been able to check, the telegrams have never been seen or used by Lincoln scholars. They are probably the last messages Mrs. Lincoln sent her husband.

The day Mrs. Lincoln left Washington, William Seward, Secretary of State, was seriously injured when he jumped from his runaway carriage. He was picked up unconscious, with a broken right arm and injured jawbone. Hence, the reference to him in the telegram. President Lincoln was ready to rush to him, but it was not necessary.

With Mrs. Lincoln was Mrs. Elizabeth Keckley, Negro modiste, who later wrote a graphic account of this trip.

During Mrs. Lincoln's brief absence from the Presidential vessel, Richmond had fallen. Mrs. Keckley said the First Lady had been "much disappointed" as "she had greatly desired to be with him when he entered the conquered stronghold." Visits to Richmond and Petersburg with the President were made again for Mrs. Lincoln and her party, Mrs. Keckley said.

Carl Sandburg, in his book on Mrs. Lincoln, recorded that in tours of battlefields on this interrupted visit to the last front, the wives of the highest-ranking officers, including Mrs. Grant, had been shocked witnesses to a series of emotional outbreaks by Mrs. Lincoln.

At one point, Mr. Sandburg wrote, Mrs. Lincoln turned on Mrs. Grant and said:

"I suppose you think you'll get to the White House yourself, don't you." He intimated that this brush might have resulted in the Grants' not having been present in the Presidential box at the theatre the night Lincoln was shot.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky
February 9, 1959

2 Telegrams From Wife

New Lincoln Documents Found

By BESS FURMAN
© New York Times News Service

Washington, Feb. 8.—Two newly found telegrams in Mary Lincoln's own hand tend to bear out the position taken by Carl Sandburg and many other scholars—that Abraham Lincoln's wife played a disturbed and disturbing role in his official life.

This has been disputed by several Mary Lincoln biographers who contend she was maligned by enemies and gossipers.

They contend she should be presented—as Ruth Painter Randall put it in The New York Times of February 12, 1950—"in her true role as the devoted partner who shared a great man's life."

A search of the National Archives made as part of the sesquicentennial celebration of Lincoln's birth disclosed the Mary Lincoln telegrams and other new Lincoln documents among the old records of the War and State departments.

The two telegrams of Mary Lincoln were sent from Fortress Monroe when she was on her way from Washington to rejoin her husband on the boat River Queen, on the James River below Richmond. Lincoln was visiting the last battlefields of the Civil War.

These telegrams requested that if she missed connections with him, he take another boat and leave the River Queen for her and her entourage. The messages are probably the last she sent her husband before his assassination.

Carl Sandburg, in his book on Mary Lincoln, recorded that in various tours of the battlefields on his visit to the final front, shocked wives of the highest-ranking officers, including the wife of General Ulysses S. Grant, witnessed a series of emotional outbreaks by Mrs. Lincoln.

At one point, Sandburg wrote, she turned on Mrs. Grant with: "I suppose you think you'll get to the White House yourself, don't you?" He intimated this brush may have caused the Grants not to be present in the Lincoln box the night Lincoln was shot.

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
February 10, 1959

CAPITAL SIDELIGHTS

New Lincoln Papers in Archives Exhibit

BY JOANN LYNOTT, Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Discovery of new Lincoln documents among old records of the War and State Departments was announced today by the General Services Administration.

The new items include a letter, dated Feb. 3, 1841, from Lincoln to Whig Rep. John Todd Stuart of Illinois; two telegrams from Mrs. Lincoln to the President, which are probably her last written communication to him before his assassination, and a group of telegrams written by Lincoln early in the Civil War.

Mrs. Lincoln's messages from Washington to the President in Richmond, Va., were sent during the first week in April, 1865, and concern her plans to rejoin him in Richmond.

15 Telegrams Found

Fifteen Lincoln telegrams were found and six of them are included in the National Archives' Lincoln Sesquicentennial exhibit opening here today. According to an archives spokesman, the telegrams appear to have been written in 1861 and reflect Lincoln's great concern with the problems of raising and equipping troops and straightening out lines of command.

"They also show that Lincoln was personally involved in handling many details, never forgetting that he dealt with individuals as well as the affairs of a nation at war," the archives announcement stated.

Birmingham Post-Herald
February 12, 1959

Wire From Mrs. Lincoln In Archives Display

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A group of newly-found Lincoln documents went on display at the opening of the National Archives' Lincoln Sesquicentennial exhibit today.

One of the new finds uncovered in old records of the War and State Depts. was a telegram from the Civil War President urging the governor of Indiana to send Union recruits "quickly."

Another was a telegram from Mary Todd Lincoln to her husband just before the fall of Richmond.

Mrs. Lincoln was en route to Richmond by boat to join her husband when during a stopover at Fortress Monroe she sent the following:

"If you are compelled to return before we see you, which I shall much regret, cannot you return on some other vessel, we are most uncomfortable on this, and would like your boat."

That and other newly-found telegrams to the President from Mrs. Lincoln are believed to be the last written messages she sent to her husband and are described as a "significant discovery."

A General Accounting Office report said 15 telegrams written in Lincoln's hand appear to have been written in 1861. These show Lincoln's concern with problems of raising and equipping troops.

The wire to Indiana Gov. Oliver Morton at Indianapolis said:

"No men wanted for less than the war or three years. We take all that come for the war or for three years. Send them on quickly."

A letter to John Todd Stuart, a cousin of Mary Todd, believed to have been written as Lincoln was recovering from an illness and mental depression following the break-off of his first engagement to Mary Todd, began:

"You see by this, that I am neither dead, nor quite crazy yet . . ."

It went on to suggest the names of three Whigs for appointment as U. S. marshal for Illinois.

Linn's Weekly Stamp News
February 16, 1959

The Lincoln Museum

Randle Bond Truett

The Lincoln Museum, located at 511 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., occupies the building which was once the Ford's Theater in which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865.

The first building to be on this site was the First Baptist church which was constructed in 1834. After 25 years in this location the congregation decided to unite with another and the building was abandoned in 1859. John T. Ford, a theatrical producer of Philadelphia and Baltimore, acquired the property and converted it into a theater in 1861. On the night of December 30, 1862, the theater was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Ford liked the location of the theater and decided to rebuild on the same site. The cornerstone was laid February 28, 1863, and the new structure was completed a few months later. The new Ford's Theater was constructed of brick and embodied all of the latest modern improvements.

Randle Bond Truett
Photo, Harris & Ewing

It was considered one of the finest in the United States. The seating capacity was nearly 1700, including four private boxes on each side of the stage. The building was not long in construction. On August 27, 1863, the new edifice was opened to a wide-eyed and truly appreciative audience.

Mr. Ford's new showplace was certainly well received by the public of Washington. It became one of the most successful amusement places in the city, offering a galaxy of famous actors and actresses in outstanding productions of the period. But this was to be short-lived for after only 20 months it came to an abrupt end—it was on this stage, a stage that was built to entertain the populace of Washington, that the tragedy of the era occurred.

On April 14, 1865, while the celebrated comedy by Tom Taylor, "Our American Cousin", was being presented Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. In the small home across the street, owned at that time by William Peterson, Lincoln passed away the following morning at 7:22.

Immediately following the tragic act the theater was closed by the War Department and guards stationed outside. Mr. Ford was ordered to cancel all scheduled performances. In June 1865 the property was restored to its owner who immediately took steps to reopen and resume operation.

The grief - stricken population of Washington was indignantly aroused and threats came on every side. As a result of this resentment, which was engendered by the thought of another performance being given on the same stage that witnessed the assassination of Lincoln, the Federal government again took charge of the building.

Once more orders were issued prohibiting its use as a theater. Mr. Ford reacted as might be expected and threatened legal action with the result that the government rented the building for $1500 a month until June 1, 1866—with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000.

During this period the first movement got started in Washington to establish a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The YMCA made every effort to raise $100,000 to buy the theater. They proposed to maintain it as a lasting memorial to the martyred President.

Their efforts came to naught, even though they were sincere and very active, and their hopes and aspirations had to give way to the Federal government.

Shortly after the building was rented, the government began extensive remodeling to make it into a fireproof building for the reception of government records. All vestiges of the theater were completely removed and the building divided into three stories, the second and third supported by cast-iron columns and wroght-iron girders and beams.

The building was ready for the government offices in November. An Act of Congress, approved April 7, 1866, provided for the purchase of the building and appropriated $100,000 for this purpose. For many years thereafter, the structure was occupied by various agencies of the War Department.

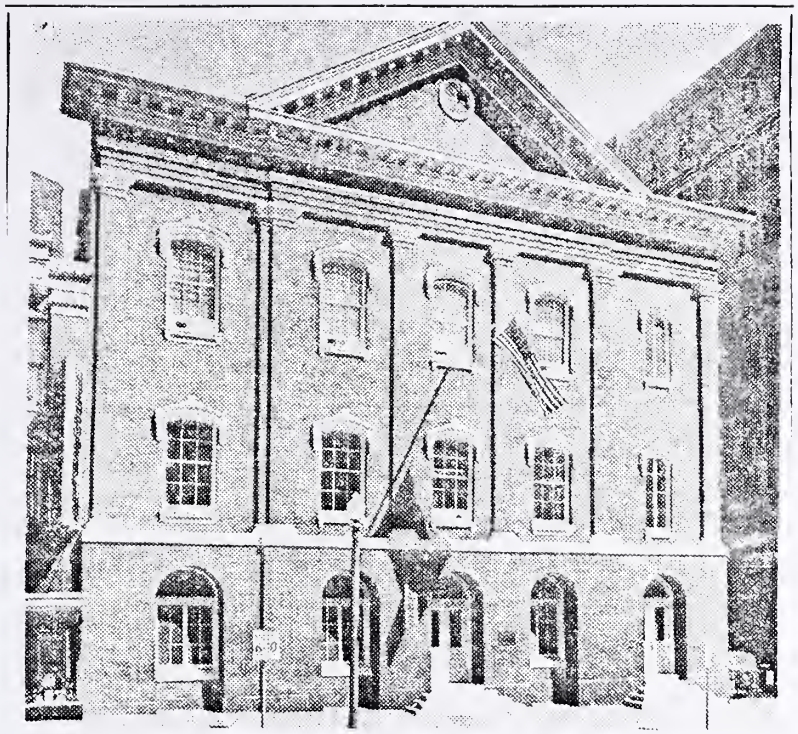
On July 1, 1928, it was transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. Plans were developed and arrangements made to remodel the first floor to receive the Oldroyd collection which was, at that time, displayed in the Petersen House. The Lincoln Museum was opened to the public on February 12, 1932.

The Oldroyd Collection of Lincolniana, which had been acquired by the government in 1926 for $50,000, formed the nucleus of the new Lincoln Museum. This collection had been brought together by Osborn H. Oldroyd over a period of 60 years. After having been displayed in the Lincoln home in Springfield, Ill., it was brought to Washington in 1893 and placed in the "House Where Lincoln Died".

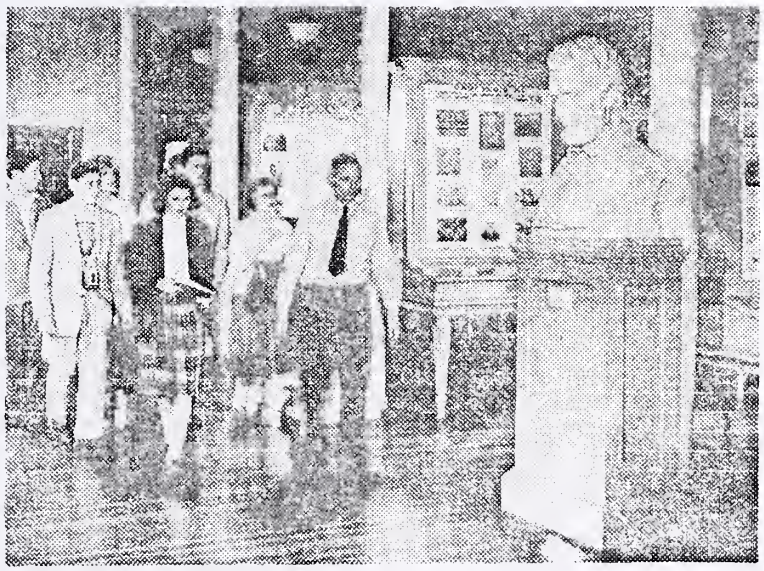
The exhibits of the Lincoln Museum are arranged chronologically. Adequate labels describe the story of Lincoln's life from the log cabin to the Ford's Theater. Among the more important objects displayed are the Deringer pistol with which the President was assassinated, the Treasury Guard flag which tripped Booth, the play bill for the night of the tragedy, Booth's diary, numerous photographs and much associated material.

There are some 3000 books, most of which relate to the subject of Lincoln and the Civil War. Those dealing with Lincoln number more than 600. The greater part of the collection, including photographs, engravings, lithographs, coins, badges, cartoons, documents, campaign songs, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, and other miscellaneous material, is preserved in the study collection.

This collection has made the Lincoln Museum a primary source of information on the life and death of the President. The Library and study collection are available to students for research and reference work.



Here, on April 14, 1865, comedy turned to tragedy. Now the Lincoln Museum, this building was then Ford's Theater, and on that date Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while watching the celebrated Tom Taylor comedy "Our American Cousin".
Photo by Abbie Rowe, courtesy National Park Service.



The Lincoln Museum is located on the first floor of the building in which the Civil War President was assassinated. It was first opened to the public February 12, 1932 when the Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana was removed there from the "House Where Lincoln Died" across the street. Many important acquisitions have been added during the past 27 years, and the Museum is now a mecca for students of Lincolniana and American history and tradition.

NATIONAL CAPITAL LINCOLN TRAIL

National Capital Area Council
Boy Scouts of America
1742 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL LINCOLN TRAIL

The National Capital Lincoln Trail is sponsored by the National Capital Area Council, B.S.A., in Washington, D.C. It was opened officially in 1966 after plans had been worked out by a committee of Amangamek-Wipit Lodge 470, Order of the Arrow. The trail was organized to help make Scouts, Explorers, and leaders more conscious of the historical places in Washington, D.C., associated with Abraham Lincoln, and to encourage better citizenship. Scouts visiting the National Capital will become more familiar with the Lincoln shrines and receive inspiration from visiting them. In addition, Scout groups visiting Washington will have the opportunity to make their visit to Washington more meaningful and to give them a program to follow.

THE TRAIL

The trail consists of a sixteen mile hike through the city of Washington, beginning at the Lincoln Memorial and ending at the Soldiers' Home. En route the hikers will visit Ford's Theater, the Petersen House, the White House, the Scout Commemorative Tribute, Fort Stevens, and the Battleground Cemetery.

The award consists of a medal which the Scout can receive upon the completion of the requirements. These include the hiking of the trail, the answering of certain observation questions, and reading one of the suggested books. The medals will be sent to the unit on receipt of the completed credentials and a $2.75 fee for each hiker.

REQUIREMENTS

Any registered Scout or Explorer may qualify for the National Capital Lincoln Award. Scouters are also eligible. Hikers must wear the official uniform on the trail. All units must have a Tour Permit in their possession-under 250 miles, a local tour permit, over 250 miles, a national tour permit. Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance. An adult over 21-years-of-age must accompany the group on the hike.

HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION

The unit leader must make the application to take the hike. Application blanks and credential forms are available from the office address on the front of this folder. The application must be transmitted to the National Capital Area Council at least two weeks prior to the hike. Upon receipt of the application the council office will issue credentials for each hiker.

SITES TO BE VISITED

The trail is open the year-round, every day except Sundays, Mondays, and holidays. Hikers must check in at the Lincoln Memorial no later than 9 A.M., and have their credentials signed there. The unit leaders will sign the register for his unit.

1. The Lincoln Memorial:

   Dedicated in 1922, it is a memorial to our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln. "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

(o v e r)

2. Ford's Theater:

   Located on Tenth Street, N.W. between "E" and "F" Streets, it was here that Lincoln was assassinated on the evening of April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth. At Ford's Theater, each hiker will hear of a talk on Lincoln and his assassination as well as the story of the battle at Fort Stevens.

3. Petersen House:

   Located directly across the street from the Ford's Theater, it was in this house that Lincoln died early on the morning of April 15, 1865.

4. The White House:

   The home of every President of the United States, except George Washington, it truly belongs to all the people. Here Lincoln lived during the Civil War years.

5. Fort Stevens:

   On July 11-12, 1864, when the city of Washington was threatened by a Confederate Army, Lincoln witnessed the engagement, the only President to participate in a battle.

6. Battleground Cemetery:

   Here the dead of the battle at Fort Stevens are buried.

7. Anderson House:

   The summer White House during the Civil War.

ROUTE TO BE FOLLOWED:

From the Lincoln Memorial, the trail follows the Reflecting Pool to 17th Street, where it continues to Constitution Avenue. It then proceeds west to 10th Street to Ford's Theater and the Petersen House, where each hiker will again have his credentials checked. From the Petersen House, the trail again follows 10th Street to "F" Street, where it turns west to 15th Street, then south to the Commemorative Tribute located on the Ellipse. There, the trail doubles back to Executive Avenue to the east entrance of the White House, where each hiker will again have his credentials stamped. Leaving the White House by the front entrance, the hiker again picks up the trail by following Madison Place to "H" Street, and then west to 16th Street. The trail follows 16th Street to Fort Stevens Drive to the Fort. Enroute, hikers may eat their lunch at Meridian Hill Park, but each is cautioned not to leave any trash behind. From the fort, the trail proceeds to Piney Branch Road and Georgia Avenue to Battleground Cemetery. From the cemetery, the trail again follows Georgia Avenue south to Van Buren Street, east to 5th Street, south to Webster Street, east to 3rd Street, south to Upshur Street to the entrance to Soldiers' Home. The trail passes the Anderson Cottage.

Enroute each hiker has the finest opportunities to observe many places of interest in the national capital. He will see the Washington Monument, the old lockhouse at 17th Street, the Smithsonian Institution, LaFayette Square, the Treasury, St. John's Church, Meridian Hill Park, and the various statues and embassies along 16th Street. He will also see the Blair House, the American Wildlife Federation, the American Nature Association, the National Riffle Association, the House of the Temple, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the Washington Chapel.

ON THE HIKE:

While on the hike, each unit MUST have an adult leader in charge at all times. Each hiker is expected to obey the pedestrian safety rules as well as the point of the Scout Law "A Scout is Courteous." Each group must see that it has training in hiking safety, first aid and hike preparation, and hiking in city traffic. No hiker may hike the trail as an individual. All hikers must carry their own credentials and see that they are properly certified. The trail is to be completed in one day and each hiker turns in his credentials at the Dentention Barracks at Soldiers' Home. The observation questions must be answered on the credential card at each tour point.

READING:

The National Capital Lincoln Trail is more than just a hike. It is a living experience in citizenship and history. For that reason, each hiker must read one of the books listed below, on some phase of Washington during the Civil War.

BROOKS, Noah, Washington in Lincoln's Time: New York, 1958.
CHARNWOOD, Lord, Abraham Lincoln: New York, 1917.
CATTON, Bruce, (Any of his works.)
KIMMEL, Stanley, Mr. Lincoln's Washington: New York, 1957.
LEECH, Margaret, Reveille in Washington: New York, 1941.
SANDBURG, Carl, Abraham Lincoln: The War Years, New York, 1945.
STEPP, John, & Hill, William, Mirror of War: The Washington Star Reports the Civil War. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1961.
THOMAS, Benjamin P. Abraham Lincoln. New York, 1953.
VANDIVER, Frank S., Jubal's Raid. New York, 1960.

CAMPING AND ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES:

Many facilities are available in/and near Washington for units from outside the National Capital Area Council. Information about these may be obtained from such organization as:

Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Md.
Virginia Division of Parks, Richmond, Virginia
National Park Service, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D. C.
Washington Visitors and Convention Bureau, 1616 "K" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

(o v e r)

The Sponsor of the Trail will not be responsible for any accidents which may occur during the course of the trail. Each group is responsible for its own safety and discipline as well as obeying pedestrain and traffic safety rules.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Units should arrange to pick up their hikers at Soldiers' Home after they have completed the hike. Parking facilities are available there. Unit leaders should not attempt to park their car near the Lincoln Memorial except to unload their passengers. Adequate public transportation facilities are close by for those who desire it.

There are numerous eating places in the vicinity of 14th Street and Park Road. Those units whose members do not carry their own lunches can arrange to eat at one of these places.

Restrooms are located at Lincoln Memorial, Ford's Theater, The White House, and Soldiers' Home, as well as at gasoline stations on the hike route.

WHT:mg
1/25/66

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BROCHURE:

Key to the Map:

1 Lincoln Memorial

2. Ford's Theater

3. Petersen House

4. Scout Commemorative Tribute

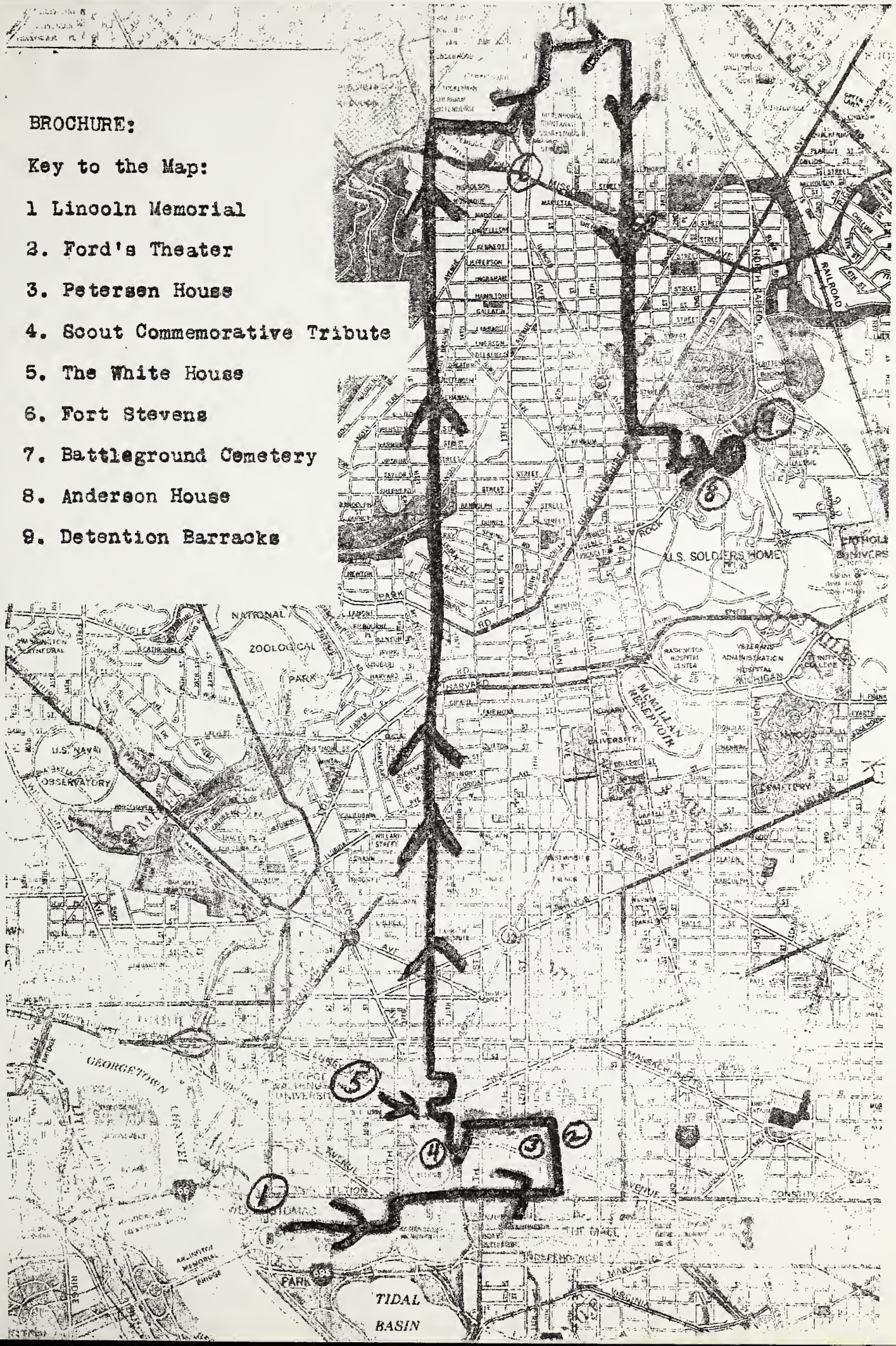
5. The White House

6. Fort Stevens

7. Battleground Cemetery

8. Anderson House

9. Detention Barracks



NATIONAL CAPITAL LINCOLN TRAIL HIKE APPLICATION

Troop/Post No._____of_____

of the_____

Council hereby makes application for the Lincoln Trail Hike Credentials for the Scouts, Explorers, and Scouters listed below. We would like to earn the Trail award on _____subject to the rules and
Date

requirements set up for Lincoln Trail participants.

As the Unit Leader, I will see that each person who hikes the trail will be in complete uniform. Mail the credentials to:

_____
Unit Leader

_____
Address

_____
City State Zip Code

Date of this application:

This application should be submitted by the Unit Leader at least 2 weeks prior to the Hike date to the National Capital Area Council, 1742 Conn., Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20009. Upon completion of the hike Credentials should be returned, with proper fees, if medals are desired, to the above address. Medals will be mailed.

APPLICANTS FOR HIKE CREDENTIALS

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	ZIP
1			
2			
3.			

List additional names on the reverse side.

WHT/dmm

Mon 29 Jan 68 (1

Dear Doctor McMurtry

I am sending you the front-cover of last Sun DC STAR's "Sunday Magazine" section, picturing in color the East side of Lafayette Park.

On the photographer's right about 500 feet south is the White House, on the left about 150 feet north is Historic St John's Episcopal church, directly behind the photographer is Historic Home of Commodore Decatur.

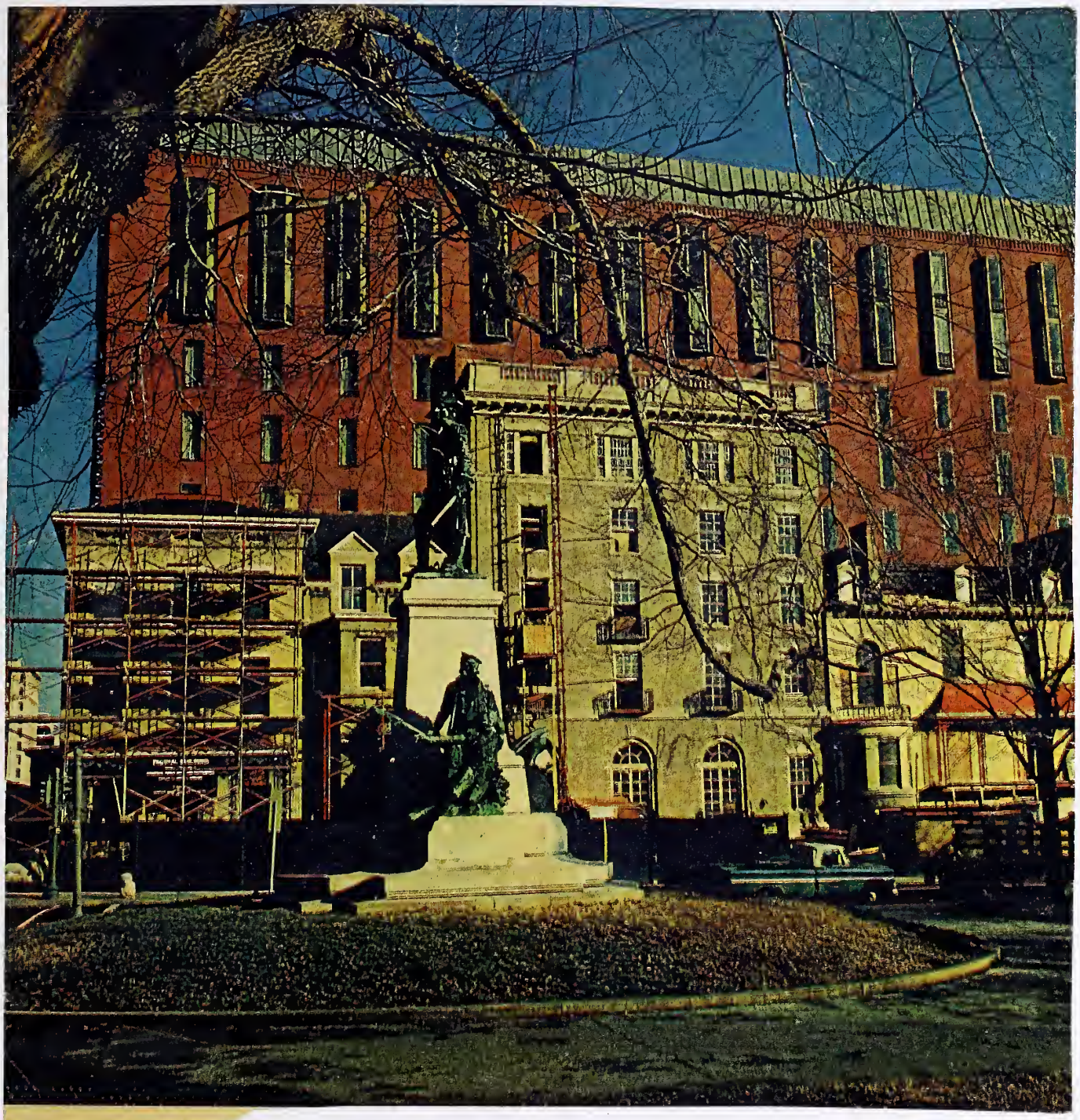
The residence (private home) quarters of Gen McClellan is on the corner of 16 st and East Executive Avenue.

The GBMC residence is the bldg with the scaffold and also directly behind the statue (Observe the Roof line) The GBMC residence 4 stories tall, and faces W St NW (on left). The tan bldg (16 windows 2nd to 5th floor inclusive,) in Center of US Court of claims is of a later date. (To Right of statue)

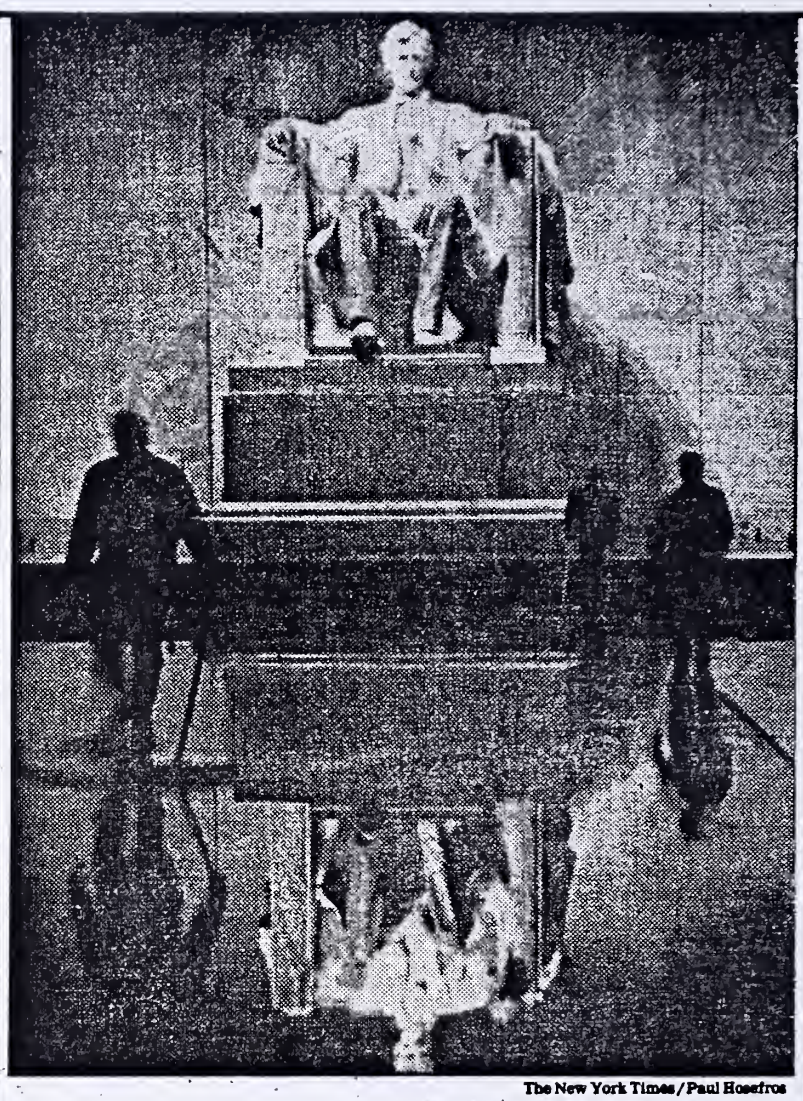
(Page 281 Ben Thomas) The GBMC residence was formerly Home of Capt Chas Wilkes USN

In recent years, THIS BLDG was Dc Qtrs for "Cosmos Club".

Bert Shelton



Washington Star, January 28, 1968



The New York Times/Paul Hosefros

SCRUBBING UP: Lincoln is mirrored in a sheen of water as crews worked early Saturday to clean his memorial overlooking the Mall. The project unertaken four times a year, takes about three weeks.

N. Y. Times 11/1/83

Basement Museum Proposed, Again, for Lincoln Memorial

By TOM KENWORTHY
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — In Washington, old ideas fare even better than old soldiers: They neither die nor totally fade away.

Consider, for instance, the hoary proposal to put an Abraham Lincoln museum in the cavernous, 45-foot-high, empty space beneath the 16th president's statue in the Lincoln Memorial.

The 43,800-square-foot chamber is like a basement, created by the architectural and structural requirements of building the memorial on river bottom land and keeping its elevation in line with the Washington Monument.

After sprouting but quickly wilting several times since 1956, the museum idea has been revived again and has taken root in the office of Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr.

At the urging of Fred Schwengel, a serious Lincoln buff and former Iowa congressman who presides over the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, Lujan enthusiastically has endorsed the museum proposal and decided to set in motion a $100,000 feasibility study by the National Park Service. Lujan, said spokesman Steve Goldstein, is considering making the Lincoln museum one of his top priorities in 1992.

Although no contract has been let for the feasibility study, the architectural and engineering firm that handled the Statue of Liberty restoration has volunteered a preliminary renovation proposal, one that is similar to a plan it presented without success to Interior in 1978.

The proposal envisions using the "vast cathedral-like space" beneath the statue floor for a series of exhibit halls for Lincoln papers, memorabilia, and even the log cabin from the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Kentucky. Whether that cabin contains even a few logs from the structure in which Lincoln was born is disputable.

Schwengel argues that creating a Lincoln museum out of what he calls the "largest manmade empty space in the world" would only enhance one of Washington's premier tourist attractions and be a boon to Lincoln scholarship. The cost, which the Park Service estimates could range from $8 million to $16 million, could be covered by money raised privately, Schwengel said.

Charles Atherton, secretary of the U.S. Commission on Fine Arts, called the idea an "interesting proposition" that could "add meaning" to the memorial.

But even with Lujan's backing, the museum proposal faces formidable obstacles, including structural impediments, questions about whether there would be enough Lincoln artifacts and memorabilia available to stock the facility, and opposition within the Park Service and on Capitol Hill.

Last year, when the idea was discussed briefly at a meeting of the House Appropriations interior subcommittee, it was sharply criticized by subcommittee Chairman Sidney R. Yates, D-Ill., who suggested acidly that his panel would "try to restrict Secretary Lujan's efforts to New Mexico," the secretary's home state.

Yates said recently that he would consider using this year's appropriations bill to put the idea back in cold storage.

At the same hearing last year, Robert Stanton, regional director of the Park Service for the Washington area, underscored his office's opposition. "It is our view that the Lincoln Memorial was conceived to be a memorial to our 16th president, and that the memorial chamber with its magnificent Daniel Chester sculpture of the seated Lincoln makes an overwhelming impression of the building," said Stanton. "The architecture and original design did not conceive or propose that kind of development."

Even higher up in the Park Service — which already manages sites where Lincoln was born, spent his boyhood, lived before his election as president, delivered the Gettysburg address, and was shot and died — officials have opposed creation of additional facilities devoted to the martyred president.

Moreover, an internal Park Service analysis of the museum proposed for the Lincoln Memorial found structural and environmental problems with the building that are major obstacles.

"Because of the high moisture levels throughout the basement, it will be very difficult to design and virtually impossible to maintain an environment that will assure the preservation of artifacts, particularly paper documents," the Park Service analysis concluded.

Others have questioned whether it would even be possible to compile much of a collection of Lincoln papers and artifacts, which tend to be jealously guarded by museums and libraries and extremely expensive when they come on the market.

Rather than spend $100,000 on what will likely be a fruitless exercise, the Park Service would be better off spending the money on "other pressing needs," said William J. Chandler, conservation director of the National Parks and Conservation Association. Altering the 70-year-old memorial, said Chandler, is comparable to "putting an Elvis museum underneath Carnegie Hall."

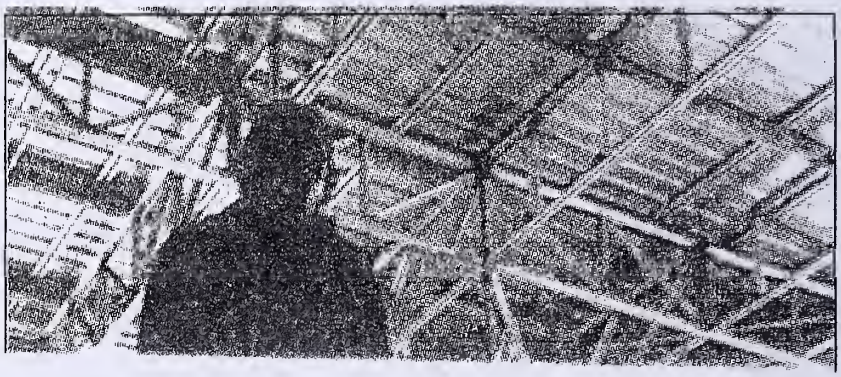
4/13/1995 Wash. Post

- Books . . . 2E
- Movies . . . 3E
- Charttoppers . . . 5E
- Box Office Best . . 6E
- Travel . . . 7E

Although the cobblestone slabs that make up the Lincoln Memorial's base are being replaced, National Park Service officials planned the work in stages so visitors can walk around the temporary fencing and up to the main building to see Lincoln's statue and to look out at the Reflecting Pool and the Washington Monument.

MONUMENTAL PROBLEMS

Lincoln, Jefferson memorials getting overdue facelifts



By Manuel Roig-Franzia
Universal Press Syndicate

WASHINGTON — Rebecca Stevens toes a crack in the cobblestone approach to the Lincoln Memorial, while above her joggers pound up and down the monument's stairs and tourists paw its 72-year-old columns.

"In some ways we are loving it to death," said Stevens, the Washington-area historical architect for the National Park Service. She oversees a preservation project that has brought scaffolding to the monument's inner chamber and temporary fencing to its perimeter.

After six years of planning and construction, the project is now in its final stages. But it is still likely to take six more years of sophisticated detail work and another $10 million in addition to the $13 million already spent.

The final tab of $23 million is nearly eight times the $3 million spent to build the monument, which was dedicated in 1922.

Ironically, the people who love the memorial most — the visitors who flock to it from around the world — are responsible for much of its deterioration. Its evolution into a national symbol of the civil rights movement has made the monument a coveted spot for special events, such as annual commemorations of Martin Luther King Day and the celebrations before and after the inauguration of President Clinton that drew more than 300,000 people.

More than 1.2 million people visited in 1993, and it consistently draws more than 1 million people annually. (That ties it for second place with the White House among Washington landmarks. The Vietnam Memorial draws the most visitors — 1.7 million in 1993.)

The wear and tear from daily use and staged gatherings worries Stevens. She is drafting recommendations for changing the guidelines for special events, something she started thinking about during the Clinton inauguration.

"Crews came in to set up big towers for cameras on the raised terrace around the monument," she said. "We had to have them taken down because the terrace just can't handle that much weight."

The terrace's foundation since has been upgraded, as part of the restoration project, but Stevens would still prefer less staging at major events.

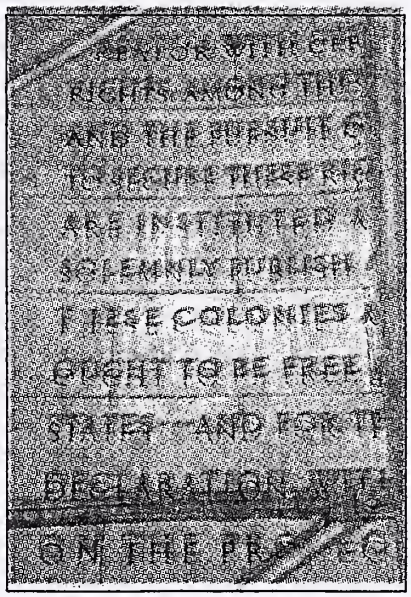
"I'd like to see them (event organizers) tone it down," she said. "There have been plenty of events here that worked fine with just a couple of microphones."

Inside the monument's inner chamber, where the marble statue of a seated Abraham Lincoln is located, Stevens points to a white-limestone, ionic column.

"See how it's dirty from about shoulder height down?" she said. "That's caused by people touching the column or leaning against it while they read the inscriptions on the wall."

Hand oils create a protein buildup on the columns. But Stevens said researchers now have found

▶ See **Monuments** /Page 7E



Photos by Kevin Cox/The Journal Gazette

The Jefferson Memorial is covered in scaffolding (top photo) so researchers can make computer images of each stone (see detail in bottom right photo) as a reference for future architects and repair crews. That project was already completed at the Lincoln Memorial, where the pounding feet of millions of visitors have caused the monument's stairs (bottom left photo) to wear and crack.

Monuments

▶ From Page 1E

an enzyme that should remove the stains.

Exhaust from the cars and buses in which visitors arrive are also taking a toll.

"See this," Stevens said, running the back of her hand across one of the marble columns at the entrance to the inner chamber. "It should be smooth, like the skin of an apple. But instead it feels rough, more like an orange peel."

Stevens said auto exhaust attaches to columns and walls. Rainwater or water used to clean the columns mixes with the exhaust particles, causing a chemical reaction that makes hydrochloric acid and eats away at the structure.

Stevens has halted frequent cleanings of the columns while researchers look into new cleaning methods.

"It's not like Europe, where people don't seem to mind dark monuments. Here people expect white memorials. We just have done too much cleaning," Stevens said while walking across the red marble floor in front of the Lincoln statue.

"See over there, it looks like a bathtub ring," she said, pointing to smudges at the base of the wall to the left of the statue. "That's from mopping the floor without having a good way to dispose of the water. . . . Now we've installed a better drainage system."

The floors need to be cleaned every day because of droppings from pigeons that roost inside the chamber. Architects are testing several different ways to gently keep the pigeons away. One of the most promising is a board placed at a 63-degree angle on top of the chamber's columns.

"Apparently pigeons can't roost at that angle," Stevens said, laughing. "It's amazing what we've learned about pigeons."

On the walls above and behind the pigeons' favorite roosting spots are some of the most delicate areas of focus for the memorial preservationists — two 13-foot-high, 60-foot-long, painted canvas murals. The worn and faded paintings are hidden behind scaffolding that was specially built so that it would not obscure the inscriptions of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and his second oath of office speech, which are below the murals.

"Only in America," said British tourist Derrick Morrissey. "In London we've had the Albert Memorial, across from Albert Hall, completely covered for four years. And I don't expect they'll uncover it before the end of the century."

Leaving the inscriptions visible is an important element of the restoration process because Park Service officials are determined to keep the memorial open throughout the project. Even work to replace cobblestone slabs at the monument's base will be done in stages so that people can continue to walk up to the main building to see Lincoln's statue and look out at the Reflecting Pool and the Washington Monument.

Many of the same architects that are working to preserve the Lincoln Memorial are also working on the 52-year-old Jefferson Memorial nearby. Planes and helicopters descending into Washington's National Airport are causing problems at the monument to Jefferson.

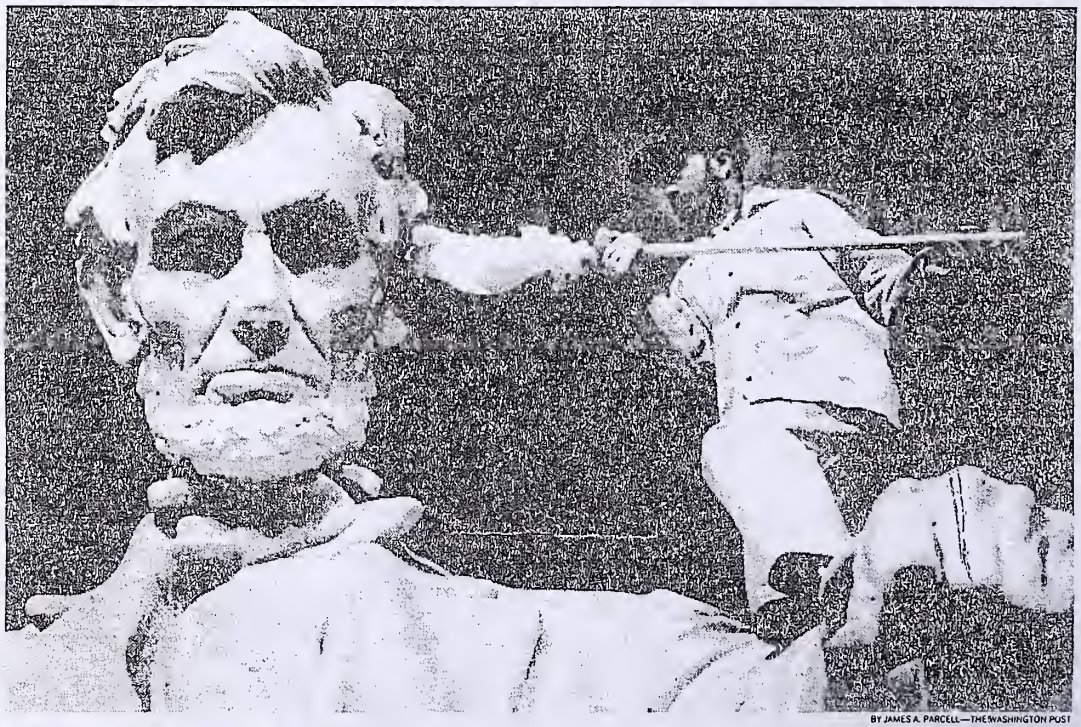
Vibrations, particularly from helicopter rotor blades, are the probable cause of cracks in the curly, carved decorative stones on top of the Jefferson's columns, according to Stevens.

The planes and helicopters can be seen and heard by visitors to the Lincoln Memorial, but Stevens said the vibrations have not caused any problems there.

More scaffolding is in place at the Jefferson than the Lincoln Memorial because researchers are making computer images of each stone in the monument, a project that already has been completed at the Lincoln. The images are stored as a reference for future architects and repair crews.

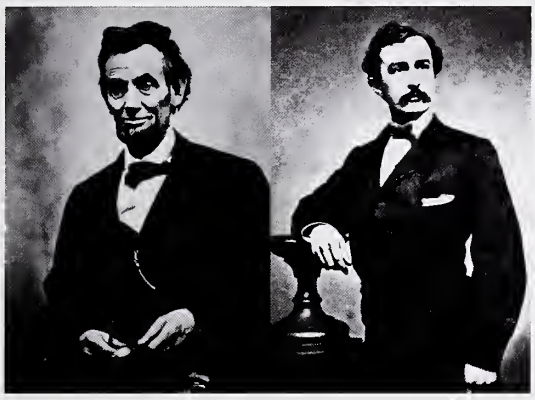
Stevens, who also has been involved in the preservation of historic buildings in Yosemite National Park and Alcatraz Island, is optimistic about the future of Washington's monuments.

"The Lincoln is based on the Acropolis and the Jefferson on the Parthenon and look how long they lasted," Stevens said. "There is no reason to believe our memorials can't last hundreds of years."



BY JAMES A. PARCELL—THE WASHINGTON POST

UPKEEP FOR A NATIONAL ICON



ABRAHAM LINCOLN JOHN WILKES BOOTH

CRIME! INTRIGUE! TRAGEDY!

MR. LINCOLN'S WASHINGTON

The house where the conspirators hatched their heinous plot now serves sushi, and the yard where they were hanged is a tennis court. But much of the slain 16th president's capital remains surprisingly intact ~ BY CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY

Washington, D.C. is chockablock with historians, but perhaps none so jaunty as satirist Christopher Buckley, who says that Congress in 1783 debated a "bill requiring air bags and rear brake lights on stagecoaches." Buckley, a Washington resident since 1981, has spent years making sport of politics; his first novel, The White House Mess *(1986), gave us the feckless President Thomas N. Tucker, or TNT, who declared war on Bermuda, and Buckley's most recent,* No Way to Treat a First Lady *(2002), posits a chief executive done in by overexertions in the Lincoln Bedroom. In* Washington Schlepped Here, *published this month, Buckley makes his usual merry, but also shows a thoughtful fondness for what he calls this "Rome-on-the-Potomac landscape of gleaming white granite and marble buildings squatting on a vast green lawn." He bases his book on four walking tours, along the way tossing off facts (the spot where Francis Scott Key's son was fatally shot) and lore (a ghost is said to haunt the Old Executive Office Building). "Washington is a great city to walk around in," Buckley says. "For one thing, it's pretty flat. For another, something wonderfully historic happened every square foot of the way." In the excerpt that follows, Buckley covers the Washington of Abraham Lincoln:*

ON THE 137TH ANNIVERSARY of the day Mr. Lincoln was shot, I joined a tour in Lafayette Square, on Pennsylvania Avenue across from the White House, conducted by Anthony Pitch, a spry man wearing a floppy hat and carrying a Mini-Vox loudspeaker. Pitch is a former British subject, and the author of a fine book, *The Burning of Washington,* about the British torching of the city on August 24, 1814. Pitch once saw, in the basement of the White House, the scorch marks left over from the incident. But for a thunderstorm that must have seemed heaven-sent, many of the city's public buildings might have burned to the ground. It's often said the presidential residence was first painted to cover up the charred exterior, but official White House historians say that isn't so, and point out that the building of pinkish sandstone was first whitewashed in 1798 and was known informally as the White House before the British ever set it aflame. Theodore Roosevelt made the name official in 1901 when he put "The White House" on the stationery.

But Pitch's theme today is Abraham Lincoln, and his enthusiasm for the man is little short of idolatrous. "He was one of the most amazing people who ever walked the earth,"

BETTMANN / CORBIS, CORBIS

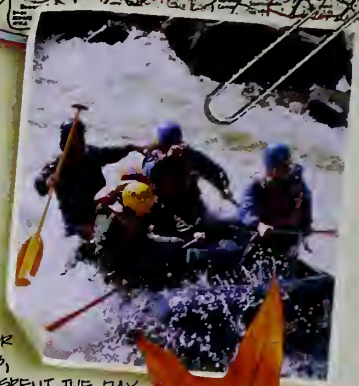
KEEPING HISTORY REAL.

AMERICA'S FIRST HIGHWAY RUNS RIGHT THROUGH DOWNTOWN ELLICOTT CITY.

A LOCAL ANGLER SHOWED US HIS FAVORITE FISHING SPOT,

AND LET US BORROW HIS FAVORITE LURE.

TOOK A TRIP BACK IN TIME AT THE B&O RAILROAD STATION MUSEUM.



AFTER A NIGHT IN OUR COZY B&B, WE SPENT THE DAY WHITE-WATER RAFTING.

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From a second-floor window of the White House (above, in 1863), Lincoln spoke on April 11, 1865, to a crowd that included Booth.

PICTURE HISTORY; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; REGIS LEFEBURE

FORD'S THEATRE. *Draped in funereal crepe after Lincoln was assassinated there (above, left in 1865), it is back in use today (right).*

says Pitch. "He was self-taught and never took umbrage at insults. That such a man was shot, in the back of the head, is one of the most *monstrous insults that ever happened.*" I liked Pitch right away.

We crossed the street and peered through the White House fence at the North Portico. He pointed out the center window on the second floor. (You can see it on a twenty dollar bill.) On April 11, 1865, he told us, Abraham Lincoln appeared there and gave a speech. "It was the first time he had said in public that blacks should get the vote," Pitch explained. A 26-year-old actor named John Wilkes Booth was in the crowd outside, along with a man named Lewis Paine (born Powell). Booth had been stalking Lincoln for weeks. Booth growled, "That means nigger citizenship. That is the last speech he will ever make. . . . By God, I'll put him through."

Another man in the crowd that day was a 23-year-old physician, Charles Leale, who would be the first to care for the mortally wounded president. Pitch pointed out another window, three over to the right. "That room was called the Prince of Wales Room. That's where they did the autopsy and the embalming."

"One of the most amazing people to walk the earth," Pitch says of Lincoln.

MY MIND WENT BACK 20 years, to when I was a speechwriter for then Vice President George H.W. Bush, to a night I had dinner in that room, seated at a small table with President Reagan and two authentic royal princesses, both of them daughters of American actresses (Rita Hayworth and Grace Kelly). I mention this not to make you think, Well whupty-do for you, Mr. Snooty. Let me emphasize: 99.98 percent of my dinners in those days took place at a Hamburger Hamlet or McDonald's or over my kitchen sink. But at one point in this heady meal, President Reagan turned to one of the princesses and remarked that his cavalier King Charles spaniel, Rex, would begin barking furiously whenever he came into this room. There was no explaining it, Reagan said. Then he told about Lincoln and suddenly the president of the United States and the two princesses began swapping ghost stories and I was left openmouthed and a voice seemed to whisper in my ear, *I don't think we're in Kansas anymore, Toto.*

For two years, I had a White House pass that allowed me everywhere except, of course, the second-floor residence. One time, hearing that Jimmy Cagney was about to get the Medal of Freedom in the East Room—where Abigail Adams hung out her wash to dry, Lincoln's body lay in state, and I once sat behind *Dynasty* star Joan Collins while she and husband number four (I think it was) necked as Andy Williams crooned "Moon River"—I rushed over from the Old Executive Office Building just in time to see President Reagan pin it on the man who had tap-danced "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and was now a crumpled, speechless figure in a wheelchair. I remember Reagan putting his hand on Cagney's shoulder and saying how generous he had been "many years ago to a young contract player on the Warner Brothers lot."

During the administration of George H. W. Bush, I was in the State Dining Room for a talk about Lincoln's time at the White House by professor David Herbert Donald, author of the much-praised biography *Lincoln*. I sat directly behind Colin Powell, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and remember that for an hour General Powell did not move as

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10TH STREET. *Booth fled via an alley (above, then and now) behind Ford's; Lincoln died in a house across the street (above).*

much as a centimeter. What I also remember of the evening was Professor Donald's stories about Mary Todd Lincoln's extravagances. Mrs. Lincoln was the Imelda Marcos of her day. This woman *shopped*. Among her purchases was the enormous rosewood bed that became known as the Lincoln Bed, even though her husband never spent a night in it. (The Lincoln Bedroom would become notorious during the Clinton years as a sort of motel for big donors to the Democratic Party.) At any rate, by 1864, Mary Todd Lincoln had run up a monumental bill. While field commanders were shouting "Charge!" Mrs. Lincoln had been saying "Charge it!"

Professor Donald ended his riveting talk by looking rather wistfully at the front door. He said that Mrs. Lincoln hadn't wanted to go to the theater that night. But the newspapers had advertised that Lincoln would attend the performance of *Our American Cousin*, and the president felt obliged to those who expected to see him there. In his wonderful book, *April 1865*, Jay Winik writes that Abe said he wanted to relax and "have a laugh." Never has a decision to go to the theater been so consequential.

"And so," said Professor Donald, "they left the White House together for the last time."

WE'RE STANDING in Lafayette Square in front of a redbrick building, 712 Jackson Place. The plaque notes that it's the President's Commission on White House Fellowships, the one-year government internship program. But in April 1865 it was the residence of a young Army major named Henry Rathbone, who was engaged to his stepsister Clara, daughter of a New York senator.

As Professor Donald recounts in his biography, April 14, 1865, was Good Friday, not a big night to go out, traditionally. It's hard to imagine today, when an invitation from the president of the United States is tantamount to a subpoena, but the Lincolns had a hard time finding anyone to join them at the theater that night. His own secretary of war, Edwin Stanton, declined. (Mrs. Stanton couldn't stand Mrs. Lincoln.) General Grant also begged off. (Mrs. Grant couldn't stand Mrs. Lincoln.) Lincoln was subsequently turned down by a governor, another general, the Detroit postmaster(!), another governor (Idaho Territory) and the chief of the telegraph bureau at the War Department, an Army major named Thomas Eckert. Finally Abe turned to another Army major, Henry Rathbone, who said to the president, in so many words, OK, OK, whatever. The image of the president pleading with an Army major to sit in the president's box is the final tragicomic vignette we have of Lincoln. It's of a piece with his humanity and humility.

After Booth shot Lincoln, Rathbone lunged for Booth. Booth sank a viciously sharp seven-inch blade into his arm, opening a wound from elbow to shoulder. Rathbone survived, but the emotional wound went deeper. One day 18 years later, as U.S. Consul General in Hanover, Germany, he shot his wife dead. Rathbone himself died in 1911 in an asylum for the criminally insane. "He was one of the many people," Pitch said, "whose lives were broken that night."

I HAD LAST BEEN to Ford's Theatre on my second date with the beautiful CIA officer who eventually, if unwisely, agreed to marry me. The play was a comedy, but even as I chuckled, I kept looking up at Lincoln's box. I don't know how any actor can manage to get through a play here. Talk about negative energy. And it didn't stop with the dreadful night of April 14, 1865. Ford's later became a government office building, and one day in 1893, all three floors collapsed, killing 22 people.

You can walk up the narrow passageway to the box and see with your own eyes what Booth saw. It's an impressive leap he made after shooting Lincoln—almost 12 feet—but he caught the spur of his boot on the flags draped over the president's box and broke his leg when he hit the stage. Donald quotes a witness who described Booth's motion across the stage as "like the hopping of a bull frog."

In the basement of Ford's is a museum (due to reopen this spring after renovations) with artifacts such as Booth's .44 caliber single-shot Deringer pistol; a knife that curators believe is the one that Booth plunged into Rathbone's arm; the Brooks Brothers coat made for Lincoln's second inaugural, the left sleeve torn away by relic-hunters; the boots, size 14, Lincoln wore that night; and a small bloodstained towel.

THE PLAN. *"The nest where the egg was hatched," President Andrew Johnson said of Surratt's boardinghouse (top, then; bottom, now).*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, REGIS LEFEBURE

1. The White House
2. Lafayette Square
3. Surratt Boardinghouse
4. Ford's Theatre
5. Petersen House
6. Arsenal Penitentiary (now Fort McNair)
7. Lincoln Memorial
8. National Museum of American History

Red pins mark sites existing in Lincoln's day; yellow, later additions.

THE PLAYERS. *From left to right: Secretary of War Stanton, who took charge of Lincoln's vigil; Dr. Leale, the first to treat the mortally wounded president; Secretary of State Seward, knifed by Paine, a coconspirator; Paine; Surratt, a Confederate sympathizer whose son had plotted to kidnap Lincoln; Dr. Mudd, who received a life sentence (and was pardoned four years later) for setting Booth's broken leg.*

Members of a New York cavalry unit tracked down Booth 12 days later and shot him to death. Four of Booth's coconspirators, including Mary Surratt, proprietress of the boardinghouse where they plotted the assassination, were hanged on July 7. (The military tribunal that presided over their trial requested a lighter sentence for Surratt, but the request went unheeded.) Also displayed are the manacles the conspirators wore in prison awaiting their execution. Here, too, are replicas of the white canvas hoods they wore to prevent them from communicating with each other. Inevitably, one thinks of the Washington heat. Beneath a hood is a letter from Brevet Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, commandant of the military prison, dated June 6, 1865: "The prisoners are suffering very much from the padded hoods and I would respectfully request that they be removed from all the prisoners, except 195." That was Lewis Paine, who at about the same time Booth shot Lincoln attacked Secretary of State William Seward at his home on Lafayette Square, stabbing him in the throat and face. There's a photograph of Paine in manacles, staring coldly and remorselessly at the photographer. Perhaps it was this stare that persuaded Major General Hartranft that the hood was best left on.

We left Ford's Theatre and crossed the street to The House Where Lincoln Died, now run by the National Park Service. I had been here as a child, and remembered with a child's ghoulish but innocent fascination the blood-drenched pillow. It is gone now. I asked a ranger what happened to it. "It's been removed to a secure location," she said. Secure location? I thought of the final scene in the movie *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, as the ark is being wheeled away to be stored amid a zillion other boxes in a vast government warehouse. She added, "It was deteriorating." OK, I thought, but better not tell me where it is, I might steal it.

The air inside the house is close and musty. A little sign on a table says simply, "President Lincoln died in this room at 7:22 a.m. on April 15, 1865." Lincoln was 6-foot-4. They had to lay him down on the bed diagonally, with his knees slightly bent. He lived for nine hours.

I went back outside. Pitch was telling the story of Leale, the young Army surgeon. The first doctor to reach the Ford's theater box, Leale knew right away the wound was mortal. He removed the clot that had formed, to relieve pressure on the president's brain. Leale said the ride back to the White House would surely kill him, so Leale, two other physicians and several soldiers carried him across the street, to the house of William Petersen, a tailor. According to historian Shelby Foote, Mrs. Lincoln was escorted from the room after she shrieked when she saw Lincoln's face twitch and an injured eye bulge from its socket.

Secretary of War Stanton arrived and set up in the adjoining parlor and took statements from witnesses. A man named James Tanner, who was in the crowd outside, volunteered to take notes in shorthand. Tanner had lost both legs at the Second Battle of Manassas in 1862 but, wanting to go on contributing to the war effort, had taken up stenography. He worked through the night. Later he recalled: "In fifteen minutes I had enough down to hang John Wilkes Booth."

Mrs. Lincoln, having returned to the bedside, kept wailing, "Is he dead? Oh, is he dead?" She shrieked and fainted after the unconscious Lincoln released a loud exhalation when she was by his face. Stanton shouted, "Take that woman out and do not let her in again!"

Leale, who had seen many gunshot wounds, knew that a man sometimes regained consciousness just before dying. He held the president's hand. Lincoln never regained consciousness. When it was over, Stanton said, "Now he belongs to the ages."

Mrs. Surratt's boardinghouse, where the conspirators hatched their plot, is not far away, near the corner of H and 6th Streets. It's now a Chinese-Japanese restaurant called Wok and Roll.

IT'S ONLY A FEW BLOCKS from The House Where Lincoln Died to the Smithsonian National Museum of American History. There you'll find a plaster cast of Lincoln's hands made in 1860, after he won his party's nomination. A caption

BETTMANN / CORBIS; PICTURE HISTORY; CORBIS (2); PICTURE HISTORY (2)

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notes that "Lincoln's right hand was still swollen from shaking hands with congratulating supporters." Then there's one of the museum's "most treasured icons," Lincoln's top hat, worn to the theater the night he was assassinated. Here, too, is the bloodstained sleeve cuff of Laura Keene, star of *Our American Cousin*, who, according to legend, cradled Lincoln's head after he was shot.

Booth's one-shot Deringer

No tour of Lincoln's Washington would be complete without his memorial, on the Potomac River about a mile west of the museum. Finished in 1922, it was built over a filled-in swamp, in an area so desolate that it seemed an insult to put it there. In the early 1900s, the speaker of the House, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, harrumphed, "I'll never let a memorial to Abraham Lincoln be erected in that God-damned swamp." There is something reassuring about thwarted congressional asseverations.

Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who had witnessed Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, and was at his father's side when he died six days later, attended the memorial's dedication. Robert was then 78, distinguished-looking in spectacles and white whiskers. You can see from a photograph of the occasion that he had his father's large, signature ears. (Robert, who had served as ambassador to Great Britain and was a successful businessman, died in 1926.)

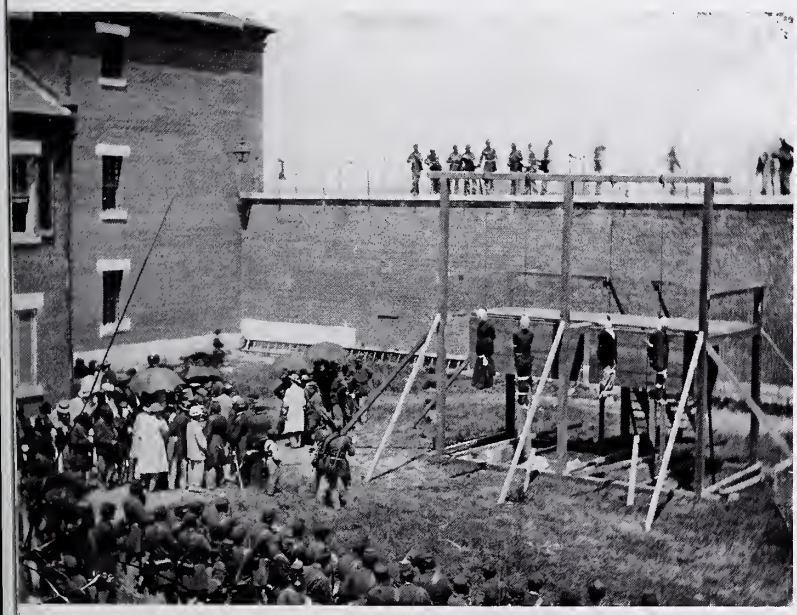
Also present at the memorial's dedication was Dr. Robert Moton, president of the Tuskegee Institute, who delivered a commemorative speech but still was required to sit in the "Colored" section of the segregated audience. It's good to reflect that the wretched karma of this insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was finally exorcised 41 years later when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., stood on the memorial steps in front of 200,000 people and said, "I have a dream."

Inside the memorial, graven on the walls, are the two speeches in American history that surpass Dr. King's: the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural. I read the latter aloud to myself, quietly, so as not to alarm anyone. It clocks in at under five minutes, bringing the total of those two orations to about seven minutes. Edward Everett, who also spoke at Gettysburg, wrote Lincoln afterward to say, "I should flatter myself if I could come to the heart of the occasion in two hours in what you did in two minutes."

Daniel Chester French, who sculpted the statue of Lincoln that stares out on the Reflecting Pool, studied a cast of Lincoln's life mask. You can see a cast in the basement of the memorial, and it is hard to look upon the noble serenity of that plaster without being moved. Embarking from Springfield, Illinois, in 1861 to begin his first term as president, Lincoln said, "I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington." When I first read that speech as a schoolboy, I thought the line sounded immodest. Harder than what Washington faced? Come on! Only years later when I saw again the look on Lincoln's face that French had captured did I understand.

French knew Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder of Gallaudet University in Washington, the nation's first institution of higher learning for deaf people. Lincoln signed the bill that chartered the college. Look at the statue. Lincoln's left hand seems to spell out in American Sign Language the letter *A*, and his right hand, the letter *L*. Authorities on the sculptor say French intended no such thing. But even if it's just a legend, it's another way Lincoln speaks to us today.

PICTURE HISTORY; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; REGIS LEFEBURE



THE SENTENCE. *Surratt, David Herold, George Atzerodt and Paine were hanged (left) on the grounds of present-day Fort McNair.*

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The

Executive Office Building *Annex*

(The Winder Building)

Headquarters
Office of Emergency Planning
Executive Office of the President

THE WINDER BUILDING

Much of the rich history of the Executive Office Building Annex, historically known as the Winder Building, has revolved around the problems of war and peace. It is fitting that this structure should presently house the Office of Emergency Planning which, as an arm of the President, has the responsibility for the coordination of the total nonmilitary defense of the United States. The problems dealt with in these perilous times are reminiscent of the past and suggest memories of critical conferences and crucial decisions of yesteryear.

The building was constructed in 1847 in "grand style" by relatives of General William H. Winder, Commander of the Continental forces at the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814. A large one for those days, the Winder Building had five stories and 130 rooms, and it was the first building in Washington to have central heating. The exterior was plain red brick and the basement was faced with marble. Twelve-foot windows and a large iron balcony graced the second floor. It was from here that many colorful Civil War military parades were reviewed.

The Winder Building was erected in response to a widespread need for office space later reflected in a Congressional report in 1854 stating that the ". . . business of government had so increased as to render the departments proper entirely insufficient for its convenient and proper despatch." In this era it was a novelty for private enterprise to undertake the construction of a building designed exclusively for governmental purposes. Rented until 1854, it was purchased in that year by the Government for $200,000. A great supporter of its acquisition was the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, more famous later as President of the Confederate States of America.

With the coming of the Civil War, the importance of the Winder Building increased greatly because of its proximity to the White House. General Winfield Scott, Commanding General of the U. S. Armies from 1841–1861, was headquartered here. He is widely known for his campaigns during the Indian Wars and his nomination for President in 1852, but his greatest achievement was the capture of Vera Cruz and Mexico City in the Mexican War. He directed the Union's early military operations until his retirement in 1861.

General Henry W. Halleck, Supreme Commander of the Western Theater and later Chief of Staff for Washington, followed Scott. He had a distinguished career, and was best known for his administrative capability and contributions to military theory. Later, General-in-Chief and future President, Ulysses S. Grant, occupied this building as Headquarters of the Army. He was best known for his singular successes in the western theater, and he was transferred here by President Lincoln himself to take charge of the Union Army.

CELL BLOCK
Basic structure of cell blocks used in Civil War are still visible

It is said that President Lincoln often walked to the Winder Building in the evenings to discuss the latest messages from the battlefronts and to talk to exchange prisoners who were housed in the basement. One can still see the basic structure of the cells. Legend has it that he occasionally wrote a pass and opened the doors for the prisoner's departure.

A special Signal Corps detachment was assigned the saddest duty ever performed in the Winder Building. On the night of April 15, 1865, men of this unit broadcast the following message by waving torches: "INSTRUCT YOUR PICKETS TO ARREST EVERY MAN WHO COMES NEAR OR ATTEMPTS TO PASS FROM THE CITY. THE PRESIDENT IS KILLED!" Later, the Bureau of Military Justice, also housed in the building, gathered over 5,000 pages of evidence to be used in the trial of the conspirators involved in Lincoln's assassination.

Following the Civil War the Winder Building had several Government tenants including the Bureau of the Mines, Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Efficiency. It also housed the Army's Chief Engineer and the Ordnance Musuem. In 1935 the General Staff of the Army took over the building and occupied it until 1943 when the State Department's Passport Division moved in. The Duke of Windsor toured the building in 1947. In 1948 it underwent extensive modernization. The State Department relinquished control in 1955, and parts or all of several agencies occupied the building until 1958 when the Office of Defense Mobilization became the sole tenant. Some of these included the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Information Agency, Treasury Department, Department of Labor, National Science Foundation, Department of Defense, and the President's Committee on Veterans Benefits.

The Office of Emergency Planning, successor to the ODM, is the present occupant. Like many of its noteworthy predecessors, it is concerned with crucial national security problems. The Director is appointed by the President and is a statutory member of the National Security Council. In performing its vital mission, OEP is giving priority attention to carrying out a "Comprehensive Program for the Survival of Government and Management of Resources" and to developing other emergency preparedness measures to assure the continuity of our government in case of attack.

Once again the durable Winder Building could, in case of war, become a focal point for decisions that would be critical for the Nation's security.

EDWARD A. MCDERMOTT
Director
Office of Emergency Planning
Executive Office of the President

In No Way Typical.

Speaking of a roadway to Gettysburg or Richmond, Maj. Hodgson concluded it "would in no way be typical of the character of the man for whom it is intended. Road houses would be established at intervals along the route bearing such names as 'Lincoln Inn,' 'Abraham Arms,' 'Railsplitter Rest,' and similar names for new drinks. Touring parties would speed recklessly over the road making it dangerous for the 'common people' who drive slow horses. In every feature a speedway would be in marked contrast with the religious character of the martyred President. Lincoln loved the Union, therefore the memorial should, as much as possible, exemplify that love and appeal to the veneration of the people."

Treasury Seeks Owners of Fund Collected for Lincoln Memorial

BY UTHAI VINCENT WILCOX.

The Memorial Was Never Constructed and the Cash Is Held, Unclaimed for a Half Century.

MYSTERY shrouds the present ownership of more than $4,000 held in the United States Treasury for the account of the "National Lincoln Monument Association," incorporated by Congress March 30, 1867, for the purpose of "erecting a monument in the City of Washington, commemorative of the great character of emancipation and universal liberty in America." Every effort has been expended in vain by the Treasury in attempts to reach the legal owners of this old fund, originally in the custody of F. E. Spinner, who was not only treasurer of the National Lincoln Monument Association, but was also treasurer of the United States from 1871 to 1875.

Funds were raised through a national campaign, in which the co-operation of even postmasters and national banks was elicited, but the dream of a memorial by "the most eminent and patriotic men of our country," who were behind it at the time, according to old and faded records, never became fact. It had been planned to spend $400,000 for a granite pedestal 75 feet high, surmounted by "35 colossal figures" in bronze from ordnance captured during the Civil War. The exact site had not been determined as late as May, 1868, but it had been expected to locate the memorial on the Capitol Grounds.

Funds in the Treasury, for which no rightful owner has as yet been found, include cash which had been set aside to redeem two bonds of $1,000 face value each, of the District of Columbia, issued August 1, 1874, and maturing August 1, 1924, and to pay interest on these bonds at the rate of 3.65 per cent annually. The interest unclaimed has mounted to more than the original principal of $2,000, and now stands at $2,445.50, making a total of $4,445.50.

Not only has the holder of these two outstanding bonds failed to present them for redemption, but checks totaling the above amount of interest have been returned to the Treasury as often as they have been sent out for a long period of time. The two bonds are the only remaining ones of that issue unredeemed. The issue was floated, it was said, for improvements in the District of Columbia.

SO FAR as the Treasury has been able to determine, the organization may be defunct, although communications are on file from a James M. Schumacher, who, in 1904, lived in Jacksonville, Fla., and who said that he then had in his possession "books, papers and funds" of the Lincoln Monument Association.

In the meantime, while the old fund had been piling up interest in the Treasury and interest checks had been regularly coming back through the mails unclaimed, a grateful Government and city had erected in this city two stone memorials to the Great Emancipator.

In Judiciary Square, Washington, was placed the statue of Lincoln made by Lot Flannery shortly after the close of the Civil War, while on the banks of the Potomac rises the majestic Lincoln Memorial, costing about $3,000,000, and said to be the grandest structure ever reared to the memory of a single man. The Lincoln Memorial was erected by Government funds alone, while the statue in Judiciary Square came from popular subscriptions in the District of Columbia.

The postmaster of Jacksonville, Fla., was asked to find some trace of Mr. Schumacher, or of his survivors, if possible, but he reported he had had no success in the search. The latest trace, therefore, in the hands of the Treasury as to the officers or records of the old association is in correspondence in 1904 between Mr. Schumacher and two other persons: E. W. Hale, former cashier of the Subtreasury in New York City, and once a newspaper correspondent in Washington. In these letters Mr. Schumacher says that he had "books, vouchers and funds, which I understand were held by Gen. Spinner as treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Association, an organization in existence when he was Treasurer of the United States.

"After Gen. Spinner's death, which occurred December 31, 1890, and during the years since I have known about them, I have often made inquiry of those who I thought might know of the association and its surviving officials, or of its responsible unofficial survivors, with a view of delivering these things, but have never gotten any information whatever, nor had any inquiry respecting them until now.

"As to the total amount subscribed and paid in, as appears by the books, it was about $10,000, as I recall it, and there is an unexpended balance of about $3,000 and a lot of vouchers, which I presume cover the expenditures shown by the books. As I understand, the receipts were wholly by popular subscriptions and presumably when they ceased the whole matter was 'hung up,' and they could not be returned, as there had been expenditures, and in many instances the residences of subscribers must have been unknown. * * * I presume there are few now, if any, who remember anything about it."

WASHING[illegible] STAR
JUL[illegible]

Wash., D. C.
Star
JUL 14 1929
Lincoln never [illegible] Sum Still in U. S. Treas.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 30th 1862.
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NATIONAL MONUMENT
LINCOLN ASSOCIATION
Received from C. T. French for subscription to the Lincoln Monument in the City of Washington, D.C.
ONE DOLLAR.
No. 1087
Washington, Dec. 10th 1868
Treasurer
Engraved & Printed at the Treasury Department.

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